THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 28th February 1929.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu), in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (*Deputy President*).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayana Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundarapandya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).
Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).
Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).
Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar, Thirthapathi).

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Action taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

* 1513 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have accepted any of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture; and

(*b*) if so, what they are?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Commission's recommendations are under the consideration of Government; but no orders have yet been passed on any of them.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"The hon. the Finance Member stated the other day that some of the items in the budget were based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission. May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the report of the Royal Commission was not considered at all and some action taken thereon?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"With reference to some of the recommendations, the Director of Agriculture sent some proposals. From those proposals the budget was framed."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"May I ask if certain portions of the report have been considered?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"In some cases action has been taken already."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Then may I know what are the other things that have to be considered?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"Remaining portions of the report."

Co-operation

Improvement of fishermen's co-operative societies.

* 1514 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has suggested any steps to improve the fishermen's co-operative societies; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No suggestions have yet been received by the Government.

Fisheries

Income from the issue of salt for curing fish in Malabar and South Kanara.

* 1515 Q.—Mr. A B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many years it is since the price of salt issued for curing fish was raised from 10 annas to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund; and

(b) what additional amount is being collected per mensem in Malabar and South Kanara as the result of this doubling of the price of salt?

A.—(a) The price of salt issued for curing fish was raised from annas 10 to Rs. 1-4-0 on 1st April 1924.

(b) The increased payments made consequent on the higher price were Rs. 9,784 per mensem on an average during the past four years.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether representations have been made to the Government to reduce the price of salt and whether the Government have considered those representations?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I do not know, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the matter has not been considered for the last five years?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It has been engaging the attention of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government are going to take any action in the near future?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"They are waiting for the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee."

Improvements in the working of fish-curing yards.

* 1516 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Fisheries has been asked to submit a special report on the working of the fish-curing yards which have sustained a loss in recent years; and

(b) whether the Government have considered what measures should be taken for improving the working of such yards?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are awaiting the report called for from the Director of Fisheries.

Industries

Action taken on the recommendations of the Textile Industry Conference.

* 1517 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what action he proposes to take on the recommendations of the Conference of Members of the Legislative Council and non-official gentlemen on the working of the textile industry in this Presidency?

A.—The recommendations are under consideration.

Starting of new industries.

* 1518 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to clause (*e*) of question No. 651 answered on 26th November 1928—

(*a*) the various new industries that the Director of Industries is intending to start ; and

(*b*) the probable capital and annual cost of each ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given on 29th November 1928 to clause (*e*) of question No. 812 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. The Director of Industries has been asked to work out in sufficient detail a definite programme of experiments with information as to when each of the experiments will be undertaken, the probable period required for each experiment to reach the stage of production on factory scale, the staff necessary for the conduct of each and the annual expenditure likely to be entailed in undertaking the experiments. This report is awaited. During the year 1929-30 it is proposed to conduct in the Government Industrial Institute, Madras, experiments in the manufacture of lampblack, the capital and recurring expenditure on which is estimated at Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 respectively.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" Is it intended to make new discoveries first and then start those industries, or do they want to popularize the industries already existing ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" There is no idea of discovering any new industries now."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" I understand that experiments are being made with regard to certain industries, which may be successful or not. Are the Government not going to encourage and popularize the industries already in vogue ? Is it not the object of the department to popularize the existing industries ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" That is what they are trying to do."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" Are the Government going to start any new industries ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" The matter is under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" For how long ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" As soon as we get the report from the Director of Industries, the matter will be considered."

Work done by the water diviner.

* 1519 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any water diviner was appointed by the Government for some time ;

(*b*) if so, for what period ;

(*c*) at what salary ;

(*d*) what is the nature of work he was doing during the period he was in service; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to retain his services permanently?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Nine months.

(*c*) Rupees 150 per mensem with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

(*d*) He was employed in connexion with the survey of underground water by the Industries Department in certain villages in the Bellary firka. His work consisted in indicating likely sites for boring thereby minimising the number of unsuccessful borings. The diviner makes a general survey of the whole area and indicates roughly with the use of his divining rod the direction of the underground water-courses, if any. He also indicates the particular places where the currents are strongest. Such places are carefully marked and subsequently boreholes are put down on the sites.

(*e*) No.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know how far the services of the diviner during the past have been helpful to the department and whether he has been able to correctly divine the source of underground water-supply or not?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any appreciable results have accrued from the experiments conducted by the diviner?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S MALLAYYA :—" May I know what the qualifications of this diviner are? Was he trained in any Government institution?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He is a retired Forest Officer knowing something of divining."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask how many borings were successful and how many were unsuccessful?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Will the Government be pleased to place a record of the actual work done by this diviner on the table of the House?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I ask whether we cannot retain the services of this man?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" His services have already been terminated."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Why?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" His term of appointment has already expired."

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Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I ask whether we cannot appoint him again ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" If there is necessity, we will do so."

Experiments in extracting oil from oil seeds.

* 1520 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to question No. 686 answered on 26th November 1928 regarding experiments in extracting oil from oil seeds—

(a) the nature and extent of experiments carried on by the Government ;

(b) the result of such experiments ;

(c) whether these results were published ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to start any mills to demonstrate to the public the results achieved by the Government ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to paragraphs 116 and 117 at pages 51–52 of the Administration Report of the Industries Department for the year ending 31st March 1928. The experiments with the Muller Oil Expeller are not yet complete and the Director has promised to report on their results as soon as the experiments are over. Systematic laboratory experiments were also conducted by the Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, with the Domag Oil Mill to compare the oil contents, etc., of the seeds as crushed in the mill and in the country chekku. The experiments have been completed and the Director will report shortly on their results.

(c) & (d) The Government will consider these points as soon as the results are reported.

Excise

Reduction of the issue strength of country spirits as a measure of temperance reform.

* 1521 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of gradually reducing the issue strength of country spirits as a measure of temperance reform ; and

(b) whether any experiment has been conducted in any locality to watch the consumption of country spirits by reducing the issue strength ?

A.—(a) & (b) From time to time the Government have ordered a reduction of the issue strength of country spirits in various parts of the Presidency, as a measure of temperance.

Prohibition of the private possession of country spirits.

* 1522 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the desirability of prohibiting private possession of country spirits altogether in the taluks where the experiment of closure of all arrack shops has been in force as a measure of real and complete prohibition ?

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether the experiments in prohibition aim at the private possession of country spirits also ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There is a certain limit fixed to the extent of which country spirits can be possessed by private individuals. That limit is being reduced year by year."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" In carrying experiments towards prohibition in selected areas, may I know whether the Government have prohibited the possession of country spirits altogether at least in those localities ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In those areas private possession of country spirits has not been altogether prohibited, but the quantity has been reduced to a certain extent."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the intention of the Government is to prohibit altogether the possession of country spirits by private persons ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government are now trying experiments by reducing the quantity of private possession ; if they are successful, the Government will consider the other question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask what the limit was the year before last and what it is now ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Rates of duty on liquors and spirits.

* 1523 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the rates of duty are on locally made foreign liquor, country brewed beer and imported spirits ;

(b) what the rates of fixed licence fees are for the various kinds of foreign liquor shops ; and

(c) whether the Government are considering the desirability of increasing the rates of duty on imported spirits and the fixed licence fees charged for foreign liquor shops ?

A.—(a) Locally made foreign liquor—Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon.
Country brewed beer—8 annas per imperial gallon.
On imported spirits a customs duty is levied by the Government of India. No further duty is levied on them by the Local Government. A statement [a] showing the rates of duties levied by the Government of India is appended.

(b) Please see appended statement. [a]

(c) The Government have not under consideration any proposal to raise the fixed licence fees in respect of foreign liquor shops. The question of the raising of the rates of duty on imported spirits is one for consideration by the Government of India.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 265-267 infra.

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Statistics showing the progress of prohibition.

* 1524 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of toddy and foreign liquor shops before and after the commencement of the prohibition experiment in certain taluks of the Presidency (figures to be given separately for each year);

(b) the figures of consumption of toddy and foreign liquor before experiment and during the years of experiment;

(c) the figures of consumption of arrack in the shops adjoining the dry areas before and during the period of experiment ; and

(d) the number of cases of illicit distillation in the dry areas before and after the commencement of the experiment ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have called for a report.

Opening of an arrack shop at Poonamallee.

* 1525 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1324 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding the proposed opening of an arrack shop at Poonamallee,—

(a) whether the Government have received the information called for ; and

(b) if answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will place the same on the Council table ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is not proposed to open an arrack shop at present. There are one arrack shop at Mangadu on the border of the cantonment one mile away, and another at Tirumushi over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, from Old Poonamallee.

Supply of coconut arrack by Messrs. Parry & Co.

* 1526 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 1326 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding supply of coconut arrack by Messrs. Parry & Co., will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the Council the report called for on the above subject and the action taken thereon and on the suggestion to treat coconut arrack as country liquor ?

A.—The Government have not yet received the report of the Commissioner of Excise.

Medical

Provision for research work in the Madras Medical College.

* 1527 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what provision has been made in the Madras Medical College for research work ;

(b) whether the Professors of the college are engaging themselves in research and if so, whether the Government can place on the Council table the result of their enquiry ; and

(c) what are the hours of work for the Physicians and Surgeons in the General Hospital ?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A report [a] on the subject received from the Surgeon-General is laid on the table.

(*c*) 10 a.m. to 1 p.m

Public Health

Propagation of the evils of consuming opium and liquor.

*1528 *Q.*—Mr. C. Gopala Menon: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place on the table of the House copies of the instructions given to the officers of the Health department to carry on propaganda on the evils of opium and liquor consumption?

A.—G.O. No. 1776, P.H., dated 25th August 1925, [b] and G.O. No. 924, P.H., dated 11th May 1927, [b] are placed on the table.

Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar:—"It is stated in the answer that there is no objection for Public Health officers drawing attention to the effects of intoxicants. May I ask if they have been given positive instructions to carry on propaganda against drinking?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"The order is printed at pages 19 and 20 which says 'there is no objection to officers of the Public Health department drawing attention in their lectures to the effects of intoxicants on the human body and to the evil results on health of an excessive use of them'."

Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar:—"With reference to that very point I am asking whether they have been asked to preach for prohibition and whether anybody has done so."

The hon. Mr S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"The matter which the hon. Member has referred to is under the consideration of the Government. Orders will issue soon."

Mr. D. Narayana Raju:—"With reference to G.O. No 924, may I ask whether the Government have passed any orders defining what amounts to excessive drink, whether it is the drinking of 6 bottles or 20 bottles?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"I have no idea. The Government have no idea of making any such determination."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I know whether the policy of the Government is that officers of the Excise department will not be promoted if the excise revenue falls?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"I do not know of any change of policy. But I doubt whether there was any such policy at any time."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I know if the excise revenue falls in a certain area it will be a disqualification for the officer of that area for promotion?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"If the Government think that the fall in the revenue is due to an improper conduct or slackness of the officer, then he will not be promoted, on the other hand, if the Government think that it is due to reduction of the quantity in drinking, it will be no bar to the promotion of the officer."

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 267–268 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix III on page 269 infra.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Is it not the duty of the Excise officer to see that the revenue does not fall ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is the duty of the Excise Department to see that revenue does not fall owing to want of detection of crimes or combination among bidders. It is not the duty of the department to see that drink is increased. The Government of India have issued definite orders to that effect."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to this Government order, may I know why the Government have not instructed their Health Officers to preach on the evil effects of any use of alcohol ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am afraid the hon. Member did not hear the answer I gave to Mr. Madhavan Nayar. I said that that matter was under the consideration of the Government and that orders would issue soon."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if there is any proposal that the Excise Department should preach against drink ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There is no such proposal at present."

Alleged negligent treatment of one Angamma in the Government Maternity Hospital.

*1529 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether one lady by name Angamma was admitted to the Government Maternity Hospital at 8 a.m. on 11th December 1927 with labour pains ;

(b) whether she was operated at 12 noon on the same date by the assistant of the hospital ;

(c) whether she died the same day ;

(d) whether on two previous occasions she had been successfully operated for the removal of the child by the Superintendent ;

(e) why she was not operated this time by the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent ;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent when informed of the arrival of this case sent word that he was busy and that the particular assistant must operate on her ;

(g) whether when after an hour or so he was informed that the assistant was not in the hospital, he wrote back saying that that particular assistant should be sent for and that he should do the operation ;

(h) what the delay involved was in all this correspondence ;

(i) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent is provided with quarters so that he might attend to all serious cases ; and

(j) if so, why he did not personally look into this case ?

A.—(a) A patient named Angamma was admitted into the hospital at 8-45 a.m. on 11th December 1927.

(b) She was operated on the same day at 11-25 a.m. by the Assistant Professor of Midwifery.

(c) & (d) Yes.

(*e*), (*f*), (*g*) & (*h*) The information asked for is not available as the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent who were then on duty are not in India at present.

(*i*) Yes.

(*j*) Please see the answer to clauses (*e*) *to* (*h*).

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health why there was such inordinate delay in operating a lady with labour pains who was admitted at 8-45 a.m. in an institution where there are half a dozen medical men, such as the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, on the spot ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Answer is given so far as information can be gathered. But the unfortunate trouble is my hon. Friend asks questions one year after the incident. We cannot get all the information now."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" It is an institution where a record is kept for everything done. . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is giving information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am asking, Sir, whether it is not possible to refer to these records if the hon. Minister has a mind to do so."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" All the information that can be gathered from the records has been obtained and put on the paper."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health what the qualifications of the Assistant are and why the lady was not operated by the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, who are experts, when it is a case of opening up the womb and pulling out the child through the abdomen and not through the natural passage and whether she was not operated successfully twice before by the Superintendent ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is furnishing very valuable information. (Laughter.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" It is a serious question affecting the public. I want to know whether it is open to the Assistant Professor of Midwifery to operate a poor woman and kill her.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Whether it is a poor woman or a rich woman, the duty of the officers of the department is the same. As I said, it is not possible to answer those questions one year after the incident. Both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent are on leave in England. There is no record in the hospital which will give the required information. The information has to be obtained from the officers themselves.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government have written to those officers asking for their explanations for their default in this case, and if not, why they have not written to them to explain ? "

The hon. Mr. S MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because the matter is brought to the notice of the Government one year later. Moreover, those officers are in England. It will be six months before we get replies from them."

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Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" It takes only a month to get a reply."

The hon. Mr S Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent will not remember this case. They cannot give answers to our questions without referring to the records. They may return to India before our letter reaches them."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" I made a reference to this point at the time of the discussion of the last year's budget. The hon. the Finance Member took me to task for not giving due notice of the matter to the hon. Member of Government concerned . . ."

* The hon the President :—" The hon. Member is again furnishing information."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" Reference was made to this matter in this House by me."

* The hon. the President :—" The hon. Member will have to take some other opportunity to refer to that matter."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" May I ask what the qualifications of the Assistant Professor of Midwifery are for operating that lady and for killing her ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" No qualifications are necessary for killing a woman. I want notice if the hon. Member wants information about the qualifications of an officer for conducting successful operations."

Alleged grievances of lepers in the Tirumani Leper Settlement.

11-15 a.m. * 1530 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have received complaints about the treatment of lepers in the Tirumani settlement as to diet, exercise and discipline within the last one year ; and

(*b*) what steps have been taken to enquire into and redress their alleged grievances ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The question does not arise.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I know whether the Government during the Ministership of Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar did not receive complaints about the treatment of lepers ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" The answer given in clause (*a*) is 'No'."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister what arrangements have been made to prevent such complaints ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" I have not heard any complaints and the question does not arise."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know if the hon. the Minister is aware that probably owing to the bad treatment of these lepers in Tirumani the City of Madras is infested with a number of lepers, especially in the approaches to the buses and trams ? "

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of it and if the facts are as stated by the hon. Member, I do not know if it is due to bad treatment. Even in spite of the treatment many people do not go to the settlement."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether there was a strike and about 400 lepers were turned out and they had to come to the city of Madras and go and see respectable leaders in the city ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MADALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. Member about what time ?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Last year about this time."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether many of the lepers were turned out ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know whether they were turned out."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that nearly 400 lepers left the asylum ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member is repeating the very question of the hon. Dr. Mallayya."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will make enquiries and place them before the House ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know whether any useful purpose will be served now by ascertaining whether 400 people left the hospital 15 months ago. If the hon Member wants to know about the condition of the management at present, that will be enquired into."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government have any voice in the management of this institution when the upkeep of it and the expenditure on the institution is borne by Government ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know what the hon. Member means by 'voice'."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"The institution is maintained by Government funds only."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is again furnishing information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether Government have any voice in the management and whether they can enforce their will ?"

The hon. Mr S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Probably ; I think so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether the Government have any intention of introducing any legislation for the compulsory segregation of lepers ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"That was a matter which was considered four or five years before. Now modern opinion seems to be that wholesale segregation is not desirable. That is a matter still under the consideration of Government."

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Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—" May I know whether any responsible Government official visits, inspects and reports as to how matters are in that institution ?"

The hon. Mr S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" I am not quite sure about who is the officer entrusted with the inspection of this hospital, but I do think that Government are taking proper steps to see that their funds are not maladministered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether there is any attempt to separate the burnt out cases ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" That is a matter of detail which I cannot answer without making further enquiries and so I require notice, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister was ever there ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" No."

Registration

Abolition of search fees for copies of public documents.

* 1531 Q.—Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the abolition of search fees in connexion with applications for copies of public documents in the Registration department ?

A.—The Government have not under consideration any proposal for abolition of search fees.

Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister will take the matter into consideration ? "

The hon. the President :—" It is under consideration, that is the answer."

Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar :—" No, Sir, the answer is 'not under consideration'."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" So far as we are concerned there are no circumstances which make Government think of considering. If the hon. Member will mention reasons why it requires reconsideration, the Government will reconsider."

Water-supply

Construction of a dhobikhana at Adoni.

* 1532 Q.—Mr. R. Nagan Gowda : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when a site was acquired near the Adoni Water Works for constructing a 'dhobikhana';

(b) whether any, and if so, what progress has been made in the construction of the same and if not, why not;

(c) whether there is any proposal to convert the Venkanna Chari well in the town into a 'dhobikhana';

(d) whether the above well is situated in the heart of the town;

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(e) whether there are any dwelling houses around it;

(f) whether washing of soiled clothes in this well during epidemic or other times would endanger the health of the public; and

(g) if so, what measures have been taken to eliminate that danger?

A.—(a) In 1914.

(b) The scheme has been abandoned owing to the scarcity of water.

(c) No.

(d) No. It is situated in the south-east corner of the town.

(e) There are some houses and dry fields.

(f) Possibly

(g) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Adoni, reports that the well has been completely cleared of silt and that effective steps are being taken to conserve the water and to prevent the public from resorting to the well for washing soiled clothes and for bathing.

Education

Establishment of a Unitary University at Waltair.

*1533 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided finally to bring a Bill to establish a Unitary University at Waltair;

(b) whether they consulted any educational experts before they have come to that decision and if so, whom and when;

(c) whether they propose to send back by the said Bill the whole of the Andhra country except Waltair and a small tract round it to the jurisdiction of the Madras University;

(d) whether they have obtained the opinion of the Senate of the Andhra University on this matter and if so, what it is; and

(e) whether in coming to that decision the Government have considered the majority opinion of prominent Andhras that gave both oral and written evidence before the Select Committee of the Andhra University Bills?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the discussions relating to the Andhra University Act Amendment Bills at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on the 28th, 29th and 31st January and the 1st February 1929.

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know whether Government have now definitely given up the policy referred to in the communiqué?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Yes."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know whether Government propose to concentrate all their expenditure on the Andhra University at Waltair?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Government propose to make grants to the University authorities. They will naturally concentrate their efforts at Waltair which is the headquarters of the University."

Mr C Ramasomayajulu:—"May I know whether the other affiliated colleges which are affiliated to the Andhra University will not be given any grants at all?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That does not follow."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I take it that Government will not finance the existing colleges so far as desirable?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Government as managers of these colleges will maintain these colleges in a way that will be approved by the University."

Fixing of the jurisdiction of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

*1534 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the jurisdiction of Government servants drawing fixed travelling allowances according to the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules has to be fixed ;

(*b*) whether the jurisdiction of junior grade Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Madura and Trichinopoly districts has been so fixed ; and

(*c*) if the answer is in the negative, whether the Government will be pleased to order the fixation of the jurisdiction of these officers?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The work of Junior Deputy Inspectors may lie all in one range or may be divided between two or more adjacent ranges, according to the amount of relief needed by the Senior Deputy Inspectors. In the latter case, the District Educational Officer concerned will arrange that the schools in different ranges which are entrusted to one Junior Deputy Inspector are as near together as possible. In such cases, for purposes of fixed travelling allowance 'the specified area' mentioned in rule 13 of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules may be taken to be the ranges in which the officer has to work, though in actual practice it will be much less.

The Government have no intention of revising the arrangement at present.

Conveyance facilities for the school-going Zenana Muslim girls.

*1535 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in Salem and Udamalpet carts are provided for the conveyance of the Zenana Muslim girls to and from the school at which they are educated with a view to popularize female education in that community ; and

(*b*) if so, whether the hon. the Minister proposes to introduce this system throughout the Presidency?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The question of providing conveyances for Muslim girls in schools under local bodies and private agencies is one for consideration by the managing bodies concerned. As regards Government schools it is proposed to provide conveyances in all schools for Muslim girls in which there are classes above the fifth, the concession being restricted to pupils in the fifth and higher classes.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government do not consider the reports of these local bodies annually ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Of course the reports of local bodies are issued annually."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government should not draw the attention of these local bodies to the matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is a matter for the local bodies concerned."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" My question is whether Government have at any time drawn the attention of these local bodies ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government do not think it necessary to draw the attention of local bodies."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from what Muslim authority Government gathered their information on which they have passed that conveyance could be provided only to girls above the fifth standard ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" For the simple reason that girls under that age do not observe strict purdah."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know under what authority the hon. Minister says that girls studying in classes below the fifth standard do not observe purdah, whatever their age ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" From experience gained in the department I am assured that girls up to the fifth standard are of an age when they do not observe purdah."

Prevention of smoking in schools and colleges.

*1536 *Q*.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to my question No. 628 answered on 26th November 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has since received the complete reports regarding the effect of his circular of 1925 in preventing smoking in schools and colleges ; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House all the information received on this subject ?

A.—(*a*) The Director has received reports from District Educational Officers and Principals of Colleges.

(*b*) It is seen from the reports that the Director's circular of 1925 has been instrumental in checking to a large extent the habit of smoking in school and college premises and on play-grounds, but that in certain districts better results can be hoped for only through parental co-operation. It is not considered necessary to place the reports on the table of the House.

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Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know in which districts the Director's circular has been instrumental in checking smoking among boys in schools and colleges ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Notice."

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know whether the attention of students is now being drawn to this circular in schools and colleges ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I believe that is a fact."

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know whether Government propose to take any further steps to discourage smoking among boys in colleges and schools ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Till we get further information we do not propose to take any steps."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I enquire whether Government are aware that smoking is allowed outside the school premises, say play-grounds, and outside their homes ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I am not aware of any such practice."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" If there is such a practice what steps Government propose to take to check the habit of smoking ? "

The hon. the President :—" That is a hypothetical question."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" There is smoking going on outside the school ? "

The hon. the President :—" The hon. Member will have to take the opportunity during budget debates."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether teachers are instructed not to smoke in the presence of the boys ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I do not think that liberties of individuals can be restricted."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know the reasons why it is not considered necessary to place the reports on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Because it is impossible to arrange and print those voluminous reports. If a summary of the reports is wanted by the hon. Member I am quite prepared to give it."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know if teachers are smoking in the presence of their pupils ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether he is prepared to issue a circular directing that teachers should not smoke at least in the class-room ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Certainly, such an instruction I am prepared to issue if the teachers are doing that, as I think it is very wrong."

Co-education of boys and girls in elementary schools.

* 1537 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to encourage co-education of boys and girls in elementary schools ; and

(*b*) if so, what action they intend to take in this matter ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether in sanctioning money for opening separate boys' and girls' schools in the coming budget this matter has been kept in view ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir."

Establishment of additional girls' high schools in the Presidency.

* 1538 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 626 answered on 26th November 1928 regarding the establishment of girls' schools in additional centres—

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the establishment of high schools for girls in additional centres ;

(b) if so, what it is ;

(c) in how many places such schools, if any, were established in the current year ; and

(d) how many more are proposed to be established in the next year and where ?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) A secondary school for girls was opened at Bellary in the current year.

(d) It is proposed to establish a secondary school at Ellore.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" With reference to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b), may I know from the hon. Minister for how long this matter has been under the consideration of Government ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" For about ten months."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Is it not a fact that the Director of Public Instruction made a tour in the heart of the presidency with a view to come to a decision upon this matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, he did. The proposal is now under consideration."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" How long are they going to consider ? Are they going to settle it before the budget is finally fixed ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" These are not matters that can be settled in a day."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether Government have any intention of appointing a committee to consider and report on the question of secondary education of girls before going on with the further establishment of secondary schools ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That matter will be considered."

Libraries in the Presidency.

* 1539 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of libraries in this province ;

(b) where they are situated ;

(c) by whom they are managed ;

(d) the number of books in English and in vernaculars in each ;

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(e) the cost of establishment ; and

(f) whether any grant is given by the Government to any of them and if so, what amount ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) It is presumed that the reference is to libraries other than those attached to Educational institutions, the Connemara Public Library and the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library. Government have no information in regard to such libraries. The attention of the hon. Member is, however, invited

(i) to supplemental statistics (94) appended to Volume II of the report on Public Instruction for 1927–28, which shows the number of educational associations and reading rooms in each district, and

(ii) to the undermentioned Government Orders (placed on the Editors' Table) in which grants have been sanctioned for public libraries :—

G.O. No. 719, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1921.

G.O. No. 350, Law (Education), dated 7th March 1924.

G.O. No. 1863, Law (Education), dated 28th October 1925.

G.O. No. 2313, Law (Education), dated 16th December 1926.

G.O. No. 75, Law (Education), dated 12th January 1928.

G.O. No. 2366, Law (Education), dated 8th December 1928.

In addition to the amounts specified in the orders quoted above, grants aggregating to Rs. 57,000 have been distributed to village panchayats during the years 1925–26 to 1928–29 (inclusive) towards the maintenance of public libraries.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister will call for a list of libraries ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I have no objection to do so."

Depressed class students receiving collegiate education.

*1540 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of students belonging to the depressed classes who are studying in college classes ;

(*b*) how many of them are free scholars ;

(*c*) how many of them receive any scholarships ; and

(*d*) how many of them receive help under boarding ?

A.—The information has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

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Revision of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.

* 1541 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clause (*c*) of question No. 672 answered on 26th November 1928—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the question of revising the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, so as to make possible within reasonable time, free and compulsory for all children of school-going age; and

(*b*) if so, with what result?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The draft bill to revise the Elementary Education Act of 1920, which has been prepared is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether this draft Bill is likely to be presented in this House before this session?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot give any definite statement at present."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Will it be presented before the life of this Council?"

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It has still to be considered along with the Local Boards Act."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know when they started?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"About a year ago."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will see that this Bill comes up before the Council before his regime?"

Local Boards

Nomination of Mr. Gonsalves to the Nilgiris District Board.

* 1542 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the District Collector of Nilgiris has recommended to Government the nomination to that Board of one Mr. Gonsalves as member;

(*b*) whether the said Mr. Gonsalves stood recently for election to the Board and was defeated at the polls; and

(*c*) what is the number of Anglo-Indians and of the other communities on the Nilgiris District Board and why a defeated candidate was nominated to that Board?

A.—(*a*) The Government are not prepared to furnish the information.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The present nominated members of the Board are one Anglo-Indian, one Muhammadan and one member of the Depressed Classes. No defeated candidate has been nominated to the Board.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know why the Government are not prepared to furnish the information ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Because the recommendations made by the President of the District Board are of a confidential nature."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Under what rules or laws ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is very difficult to make recommendations when everybody is going to know every recommendation that is made."

Alleged delay in the payment of salaries to taluk boards teachers in the Salem and South Arcot.

* 1543 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers in the service of the taluk boards of Salem and South Arcot are not paid their salaries regularly ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the salaries are not paid even by the end of next month;

(c) whether the Government will call for information from the teachers and the taluk boards and take necessary action against the delay in disbursement ; and

(d) whether the District Collectors of the respective districts or the Government have received any representation from the teachers of the taluk boards complaining about the late payment of salaries and what action was taken thereon ?

A.—(a) The Government received a report from the Director of Public Instruction stating that salaries to teachers were not paid promptly by the Sankari Taluk Board. They have no information in regard to the other taluk boards.

(b) In the case of the Sankari Taluk Board there has been a delay of a month in respect of some payments.

(c) The Government have called for information from the Presidents of the District Boards.

(d) The Government have not received any representations. They are not aware whether the Collectors of the concerned districts have received any. The information has been called for.

Principle underlying the nomination of minority and backward communities.

* 1544 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any principle or principles followed by the Government in the Local Self-Government Department in regard to the recognition and classification of communities as minorities and backward classes for the purpose of nominations to district boards and municipalities ?

A.—The Government have not attempted to classify backward or minority communities.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reason why Government have not attempted this very necessary task, necessary at least so long as nominations continue ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is a very difficult matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it also because nomination is going to be abolished ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, that is so, Sir."

Municipalities

Public gardens in municipal areas in the Presidency.

* 1545 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of public gardens in municipal areas ;

(b) by whom they are maintained ;

(c) at what cost ; and

(d) whether Government give any grant and if so, how much in cases where they are not maintained by themselves ?

A.—The Government have no information. No grant is admissible to public gardens maintained in municipalities.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether local bodies could spend money regarding public gardens ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is asking for an opinion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether any contribution is made to the Corporation for keeping on public gardens ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Civil Justice

Working of the District Munsif's Court, Anantapur.

* 1546 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the Court of the District Munsif was established at Anantapur ;

(b) what has been the income to the Government from that court in each official year, since the location of that court ;

(c) what has been the expenditure on that court during the same period ; and

(d) when the Government propose to give to that court a permanent footing ?

A.—(a) & (d) The temporary District Munsif's Court, Anantapur, was established with effect from the 1st June 1927. The question of its permanent retention has been held over until such time as the volume of litigation may justify the creation of a third permanent District Munsif's Court for the district.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—" May I know from the hon. Law Member whether the information would be called for ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

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Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the temporary court is reported to be self-supporting ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There is no information."

Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—"May I know what volume of litigation is in the estimation of the Government to be deemed sufficient to make the temporary District Munsif's Court at Anantapur permanent ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Publication of Law Reports.

*1547 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 364 answered on 8th October 1928, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the publication of Law Reports ?

A.—Steps have been taken by the Council of Law reporting to minimize delay in the publication of the authorized reports. The Government have nothing further to add to the answer already given.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if there was a proposal to add one more to the number of law reporters recently, and if the proposal has been dropped, and if so, why ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I have a very hazy recollection of the matter. I want notice."

11-30 a.m. Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Do not the Local Government make recommendations to the Secretary of State in such matter ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am sorry, Sir, that without the consent of the Secretary of State, I cannot divulge anything about this matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Excuse me, Sir. It is not a question of divulging. I want to know if the Local Government could not make any recommendations to the Secretary of State ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"They do not send recommendations."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"If they do, may I know who makes the recommendations ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Sir, I want to know on whom does this duty fall."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government of Madras did not take part in the recommendations that were made in the last appointment ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sorry, that I cannot answer."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it not a fact that the names of Messrs. Justice Venkatasubba Rao and Justice Devadoss were recommended by this Government when they were appointed to the High Court Bench ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I cannot answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" That is better ? "

Appointment of a Muslim to the High Court Bench.

*1548 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the reasons why the claims of the Muslim community have not been considered when there were vacancies recently in the High Court Bench ; and why no Muslim was appointed ?

A.—Permanent appointments to the High Court are made by His Majesty, and not by the Local Government.

Marine

Pay and designation of the staff in the Madras Port Trust.

*1549 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(1) to lay on the table of the House a complete and up-to-date, statement of—

(i) the total number and designation of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and above and the class or community of individuals who are holding those posts in the Madras Port Trust ;

(ii) the total number of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and above and the class or community of the individuals holding such posts in the Port Trust ;

(iii) the total number of posts carrying a salary of below Rs. 100 and the class or community of the individuals holding these posts in Port Trust, Madras ;

(iv) the number of posts held—

(*a*) by Indians,

(*b*) by Europeans, and

(*c*) by Anglo-Indians in the Engineering department in the Madras Port Trust ; and

(2) to state the reasons for the disproportion, if any, among the various communities in appointments in the Port Trust ?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware, the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter—

I. The statements [a] required are placed on the table.

II. The sanction of Government is required only for appointments to the following posts :—

(1) Chairman and Traffic Manager.
(2) Deputy Port Conservator.
(3) Chief Engineer.
(4) Chief Accountant.

All other appointments are made by the Madras Port Trust Board or its Chairman.

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 270-271 infra.

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Amendment of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act.

*1550 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : With reference to question No. 433 answered on 9th October 1928, regarding the establishment of the Port Conservancy Board at Mangalore, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Bill has been drafted to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (III of 1885); and

(b) when it will be brought before the Council ?

A.—(a) The preparation of the Bill is still under consideration.

(b) It is not possible to say when it will be brought before the Council.

Police

Appointment and dismissal of Police officers during 1928.

*1551 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents and District Superintendents of Police, both acting and permanent, appointed from 1st April 1928 up to date;

(b) the number of Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents who were dispensed with, removed, suspended, compulsorily retired and dismissed from 1st April 1928 up to date, and the reasons in each case ; and

(c) the number of Mussalmans in each of the two cases, referred to in (a) and (b) ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are not in possession of the information ; reports have been called for from the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police.

Arrest of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi.

*1552 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi was arrested by the Police at Bezwada Railway station without a warrant on 7th February 1929, and, if so, why ; and

(b) why the Police or the Government have thought it fit to arrest him and try him for alleged seditious speeches delivered since January 1928 ?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—" May I know whether the Government were aware of the intended arrest before it was actually made, and if so, when ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" We have no information, Sir."

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—" May I know on whose initiative or under whose instructions were the proceedings launched ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" Government did not issue any instructions."

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Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"Is it not a fact that before a person is prosecuted under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, the previous sanction of the Local Government is necessary?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :— "As far as I know, Government did not give any sanction. We have called for a report."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"May I know whether Members of Government read newspapers?"

The hon. the President :—"This question does not arise, and hence it is inadmissible."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"May I know whether the arrest was reported to the Government after it was made?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :— "No, Sir."

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—"Are we to take it that Government are absolutely ignorant of this arrest?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :— "As I said, we have no information; we have called for a report."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"May I know why Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi was arrested before the prosecution had any information against him?"

The hon. the President :—"Government say they have no information, and I do not know why this question should be put?"

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"They may have information on the matter I asked?"

Agency

Repairs to irrigation tanks in East Godavari Agency.

*1553 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to question No. 668 answered on 26th November 1928, whether the report called from the Agent, East Godavari, has been received; and what it is?

A.—The report has not yet been received.

Assignment of lands

Assignment of disafforested lands in Pallalakuppam Reserve Forest.

*1554 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : With reference to the answer to question No. 998 answered on 28th January 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a list of Adi-Dravidas intended to be settled in Pallalakuppam Reserve Forest was prepared and sent to the Collector of North Arcot by the Rev. Blaess;

(b) the names of places from which it is proposed to draft the settlers;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the Council table the letter of Rev. Blaess and all the subsequent correspondence between the Collector and himself; and

(d) whether the Government propose to allot half of the disafforested area to caste Hindus?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have called for the papers and will consider the question of laying them on the table after they have been received.

(d) As the disafforestation was made expressly to enable an Adi-Dravida settlement to be founded, the Government do not propose to instruct the Collector in the sense suggested.

Assignment of lands on the Shevaroy Hills.

* 1555 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any applications were made for assignment of lands on the Shevaroy Hills within the last five years;

(b) the names and the extent applied for by each;

(c) whether the applications in each case have been granted or refused or are still pending consideration;

(d) the purpose for which these lands were required;

(e) the total extent of land already assigned; and

(f) the extent still remaining unassigned?

A.—(a) No such applications are traceable in the Government records.

(b) to (f) These questions do not arise.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"With reference to clauses (e) and (f), may I know what extent of land was available for assignment and what portion of it was actually assigned?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"We cannot trace any records relating to assignment. If the hon. Member wishes information as to the area lying waste available for assignment, I shall be glad to gather the information."

Assignment of grazing grounds in Chatrap village.

* 1556 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 1350 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding assignment of grazing grounds in Chatrap village, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before the Council the report called for on the above question and the orders that have been passed thereon?

A.—The report has not yet been received.

Alleged disabilities of the Catholic churches in South Kanara.

* 1557 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 353 answered on 8th October 1928, regarding the alleged disabilities of the Catholic churches in South Kanara in acquiring darkhast lands—

(a) on what authority and by whom Government have been advised that property of all Roman Catholic churches in South Kanara is vested in the Pope; and

(b) whether the opinion given is that the churches are vested in the Pope as owner or as Supreme Administrator?

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A.—(a) The Government have been advised to this effect by their legal advisers.

(b) Legal opinion has not been given on this specific point.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know what authority has been quoted by the legal adviser for this opinion ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not know what authority has been cited ; but I think they gave it on the basis of their knowledge and qualifications as lawyers."

Court of Wards

Management of the Sivaganga Zamindari.

*1558 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Zamindar of Sivaganga attained his majority some years ago and, if so, when ;

(b) whether the zamindar has expressed a desire to take charge of the zamindari and, if so, when ;

(c) whether the Court of Wards is managing the zamindari in spite of objections from the zamindar and others and, if so, why ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal before the Government regarding the management of the zamindari and, if so, to what effect ?

A.—(a) The zamindar attained his majority in 1909.

(b) Yes. In October 1928.

(c) The estate is under the management of the Court of Wards not because of the minority of the proprietor but because of his infirmity. The Government are disposed to think that the proprietor may now be placed in charge of the estate ; but, under the provisions of section 57 of the Court of Wards Act, it is not admissible for the Court of Wards to release the estate until certain debts due by the estate have been repaid. Orders have been issued that these debts should be repaid at the earliest practicable date.

(d) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"With regard to clause (c), may I know what this gentleman's infirmity is ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not catch the point."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"With regard to clause (c), may I know what this gentleman's infirmity is ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I am sorry the hon. Member should ask this question. It is not a pleasant thing to mention the infirmities of a person . . ."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am sorry this question is considered improper. It is based upon knowledge and information ; and the very fact that Government have resolved to release the estate after certain debts due by the estate had been repaid shows that all the story about the so-called infirmities is fiction and a myth. May I know what is the amount of the debt that remains to be discharged ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir ; I think it will be about five lakhs."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether there is any report to show as to the time that will be taken to clear off the debt ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There is no report."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether Government have any idea as to when the estate will be handed over to the zamindar ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is commenting upon his question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I want to know when the debt will be discharged so that the estate may be handed over to the zamindar."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It depends upon the state of the agricultural season. If the season is good the debts will be discharged soon ; but if there is a bad season, as in the past years, it will take a long time to clear off the debt. (Laughter.)"

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Has not one Mr. Maduramuthu Thevar claimed the estate on account of this infirmity ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—The question does not arise."

Irrigation

Supply of water in the Owk tank in Kurnool district.

* 1559 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in view of the answers given to question No. 899 on 29th November 1928,—

(a) whether the report called for has been received ; and

(b) if it has been received, what it is ?

A.—(a) & (b) A report from the Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, has been received and has been referred to the Board of Revenue for remarks as it appears that the distribution of water from the tank is not in charge of the Public Works Department.

Progress of the Mettur Project.

* 1560 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to place before the House a statement showing

(a) the receipts and expenditure with plans and estimates as revised most recently in connexion with the Mettur Irrigation Project ;

(b) the various points in regard to which the expenditure has exceeded or is likely to exceed the original or later revised estimates ;

(c) the changes in the original and revised programme required ; and

(d) the details of the machinery and plant ordered, with the names of the firms from which they were ordered ; and

(ii) to state—

(*a*) what steps were taken to advertise the requirements in Germany, United States of America and other manufacturing countries to secure the best and cheapest machinery and plant;

(*b*) which firms made tenders, which were accepted and for what reasons;

(*c*) the names of Engineers and other officers employed in the works or in connexion with the works who were formerly employees in any firms from which tenders have been received and accepted or from which machinery and plant have been ordered; and

(*d*) the reasons for employing such persons?

A.—(i) (*a*) & (*b*) The revised estimate for the project which was furnished to all M.L. Cs. in May last gives the information as regards expenditure. As regards receipts, the revised estimate supplied to the M.L.Cs. took into account a net revenue of 54·61 lakhs while that submitted to the Government of India in July last shows a net revenue of 55·54 lakhs. This latter estimate was received from the Board of Revenue in June 1928. As regards expenditure comparative statements 1 and 2 annexed to the revised estimate contain the information. It has since been brought to notice that cost of the special tools and plant is likely to exceed the estimated figure of Rs. 66·75 lakhs by Rs. 9 lakhs, but that the excess will be met from anticipated savings under other items.

(*c*) The programme of expenditure is given in Part I of the Forecast of financial prospects attached to the revised estimate.

(i) (*d*) & (ii) (*a*) & (*b*) The information is contained in Appendix II to the report of the Mettur Deputation printed with G.O. No. 2616 I., dated 19th October 1928 a copy of which was furnished to each M.L.C.

(ii) (*c*) & (*d*) The information required is furnished below:—

(1) Mr. J. C. Dalton, Workshops Superintendent, previously employed by Massey & Co. and by firms in Australia and elsewhere; has a wide experience of the erection of buildings and machinery and heavy engineering works in Africa, Australia and India; also versed in general mechanical engineering work.

(2) Mr. W. Smith, Superintendent, Dragline excavators, Canal system, previously employed by Messrs. Ruston & Hornsby; has a good practical knowledge of Hornsby engines and possesses special experience of maintenance and repair of heavy motors and excavators.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to clause (i) (*d*), may I know whether, apart from the machinery mentioned in the report, any other machinery has been ordered for; and if so, what machinery has been ordered for? Sir, I know that the Government Order was passed on the report of the Mettur Deputation. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member need not comment upon his question."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" From the answer given it will be seen that no order has been sent."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The answer given here does not show what took place after May last."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I answered the question from the information available ; but now as it is said that there has been some subsequent order I shall look into the matter."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I will request the hon. Minister to get all the detailed information available up to date on the whole question."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have stated what I shall do, but with reference to the representation made now I can only say that the answer on the paper contains such information as is available."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With regard to (ii) (*c*), may I know whether Mr. Roberts is not one of those taken from a firm which supplies materials to the Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly not, Mr. Roberts is a Government servant of many years' standing."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Before he entered Government service, was he not employed in a firm supplying machinery to Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If it be the case, that must refer to a matter that happened twenty years ago. Mr. Roberts entered Government service in 1907."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clauses (*c*) and (*d*), what are the extraordinary reasons for appointing these men ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The reasons are given in the statement of their qualifications."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it suggested that no other men with these qualifications can be obtained ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, if they were available they would have been entertained."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Does it not strike Government that the leanings of persons who had served in firms supplying machinery to Government will be towards their old masters ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Knowledge and skill are the prime factors that are taken into consideration in appointing these men."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" This is a cheap answer, Sir. May I know whether that skill and knowledge are not possessed by officers belonging to other firms ? That is, I want to know what is the special nature of the qualifications of these men."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" As to that, these persons had been engaged in these works before and so they would be able to carry out the work more successfully than the other mechanical engineers."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether Government made any attempt to secure any other qualified men ? And if they tried and failed may I know where they tried ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" We did not try ; when there are men available there is no necessity for getting other men."

Land Revenue

Enhancement of tax on trees in darkhast lands in Anchetti village.

* 1561 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the special rate of Rs. 5 per acre for trees on darkhast lands in Anchetti village of Hosur taluk, Salem district, has been raised to Rs. 7–8–0 ;

(*b*) if so, the reasons for enhancing the rates ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that acreage rate of Rs. 5 is still in force in the neighbouring villages of Thaggatti, Urigam, Kottaiyur, Madakkal, Doddamanchi and Natrapalaiyam though these villages are situated in the same locality as Anchetti and are economically as good as the excepted villages ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that seigniorage rates are being levied on trees standing on darkhast lands in the above village against precedent, and if so, why ;

(*e*) whether the Government have received any mahazars from the ryots of the Anchetti village protesting against the raising of the acreage rates and the levying of the seigniorage fees on trees standing on darkhast lands ; and

(*f*) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested. A report has been called for.

(*e*) & (*f*) The Government have not received any memorials on the subject.

Minor Irrigation

Expenditure on minor irrigation in the Ceded districts.

* 1562 *Q.*—Mr. C. OBI REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to minor irrigation—

(*a*) the amount of money that was allotted for each of the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool during each of the years 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 ;

(*b*) the amount of money that was spent out of those allotments ;

(*c*) what are the reasons for the unexpended balances, if any, out of those allotments, in each district ; and

(*d*) what is the amount of money that has been allotted for 1929-30, for each of the above districts under that head ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] giving the information required is attached.

(*c*) The unexpended balance under Anantapur for 1927-28 was due to the failure of the district officers to notice in time that

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[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 271 infra.

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contributions from ryots gave them a larger allotment to spend. The unexpended balance in the other cases is either nil or negligible.

(*d*) The allotment will be made by the Board of Revenue after the demand has been voted by the Legislative Council.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now take up the general discussion of the budget."

[*Note.*—**An asterick * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the member.**]

II

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the clear and lucid exposition of the financial position of the presidency. I congratulate him for the frank and outspoken criticism of those responsible for allowing the grants made in the last budget to lapse. I congratulate him all the more for the bold step he has taken in reducing the debt of this province by about two crores of rupees. I do not know whether there will be criticisms against the hon. the Finance Minister for neutralizing these two crores. In my humble opinion the step he has taken is correct and he has thereby rectified a blunder that has been committed some years ago by borrowing money for expenditure which ought to have been legitimately charged on revenue and not on capital. I hope that such mistakes will not be repeated in future.

" Coming to the income side in the budget, one of the major items of income is excise ; and the Government has allowed this item to retain its prominent position, thereby proclaiming the hollowness of the sympathy that the Government professes for the policy of prohibition. I may say that this House and the people of the presidency would have adored and enthroned Government in their hearts if it had been possible for Government to reduce this sinful income and prove their *bonafides* in this matter. But they will not do it because they have not the best interests of the people at heart (hear, hear). 11-45 a.m. Not that they cannot do it ; but they will not do it. Sir, the five crores and odd rupees which has been the income from Excise for some years past is not only showing no sign of decrease, but is really on the increase, and this year's budget shows that the Government has an increase of some lakhs of rupees from that item alone. The hon. the Finance Member says in his budget speech that that increase is due partly to an increase in consumption. He gives other reasons also ; but so long as this Government professes that they sympathize with the policy of prohibition and so long as the Transferred half is thereto work out this policy of prohibition, I would have expected in the hon. the Finance Member's speech some explanation, some apology for this increase in consumption and this increase in the income from excise. But I carefully went through the speech of the hon. the Finance Member, and I am sorry I have not been able to find any explanation or apology. On the other hand, there is the bare statement that there has been an increase in consumption, and he leaves it there. Well, Sir, we are entitled to demand from this Government an explanation for this : why there has been an increase in the consumption of liquor ? Why is it there has been no decrease in revenue from excise ? It has been stated in answer to a question put to the hon. the Excise Minister

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to-day, this morning, that the question of carrying on propaganda work so far as prohibition and temperance are concerned, is under the consideration of the Government. I see from the budget that four lakhs of rupees are allotted for carrying on that propaganda. But though I welcome this grant of four lakhs of rupees for the carrying on of propaganda for temperance and prohibition, I have certainly to protest against the manner in which the Government, the hon. the Excise Minister and other Members of the Government, want to get the support of this House for that proposal. This, Sir, is a new and important policy about which you must give an opportunity for this House for detailed and deliberate discussion. This is a matter which you cannot smuggle into a corner of the budget under an unimportant grant which will come up for discussion at a very very late stage of the budget discussions. The House then may get no opportunity to speak on it at all, to discuss about the method and manner in which that fund is to be administered and about the details in which that scheme is to be worked out. The grant of four lakhs, as I said, is welcome to us if propaganda is carried on in reality in this direction. But I doubt the sincerity of the Transferred half so far as the proposal is concerned. When they want to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of the people, they make the proposal to throw dust in the eyes of the people on the eve of the next election. As to the details of your scheme, Sir, we want to know how it is the Government is going to spend this four lakhs of rupees. Are you going to entrust the duty of carrying on this propaganda to the officers of the Excise Department? Are you going to entrust that duty to officers in the Public Health Department? To whom are you going to entrust this duty? We want to know that. If it is only for giving more appointments to particular communities in this Presidency and only for that purpose, then certainly we have to enter our emphatic protest against that policy. We want something useful to be done. We want something practical to be done, and we know, Sir, that these officers to whom you entrust this propaganda ought to be persons who are capable of doing that work. They must be persons who have enthusiasm in the work of prohibition, in the matter of prohibition, in the cause of temperance. There is no use of employing officers who have been running a race with unthinkable speed and momentum in an attempt to pile up the income from excise and in increasing the consumption of liquor. It is constitutionally impossible for them to turn back and then go in a different direction. We cannot also place at the head of affairs in this matter any person who has no knowledge of prohibition, who has not worked for prohibition at any time in his life. We want some persons who have a practical knowledge of the working of prohibition in this country or other countries, and if you cannot get such people, we want at least men in this country who are enthusiastic for prohibition, who will *bona fide* work for prohibition and who have the capacity and intelligence to work it. We want men with capacity for carrying on propaganda work, with the mind to do propaganda work, and they must be entrusted with this work alone."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has already exceeded his time limit."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" Mr. President, as the single Member representing the Anglo-Indian community, I have to confine my remarks more or less to the requirements of that community. From this point of view, I must certainly congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the liberal provision

that has been made for the Anglo-Indian boys. To the hon. the Home Member our community is very sincerely thankful, for you will remember when the Adi–Dravida community put forward their claim that free education should be given for their poor girls, a resolution was carried giving all the girls of other poor communities also free education up to a certain standard. I am thankful to the Opposition that they were very considerate to the Anglo–Indian community then in passing that resolution by which the benefit was extended to our community. At that time I thought it was rather a big undertaking for the hon. the Finance Member to provide funds for all of them. And let me again congratulate the hon. Home Member for having made such liberal provision for the education of Anglo–Indian girls. When the whole question of European education is now so much in the balance, it is indeed a bold step that he has taken to give us this education which will indeed be very valuable to our community, a community that has to stand or fall upon the education that they receive. The hon. Member throughout the year has been most liberal to our community and we have had several grants made under the head of European education for buildings. Education is the mainstay of our community and therefore I must confine my attention more or less to this point.

"But let me appeal to the hon. Minister in charge of the Medical department to be equally considerate to the Anglo-Indian community. He must be aware that throughout the year representations have been made to him regarding the difficulties under which the nursing service in this Presidency has been suffering due to want of consideration in the matter not so much of food but of the service and the hours of work allotted to the Anglo-Indian nurses. There are even cases in which these nurses have been placed on continuous night duty for three months and even for four months. I am aware that the last statement has been challenged by the Surgeon-General. But, Sir, if the hon. the Minister will look into the matter he will find that the Anglo-Indian nursing service has very much to get from him and will be very thankful to him if he will come to their rescue in the matter of service. All that I would ask is that he would give the nursing service in the General Hospital here the same consideration that is given in Bombay and Calcutta.

"Then, Sir, I come to the question of excise (hear, hear). I am aware that this Council more than once has made it its policy to have prohibition within twenty years. (Mr. S. Satyamurti :—'We are where we were.') The hon. Member says that we are where we were, and I think it is our own fault; there is no use of blaming the hon. the Excise Minister for that. We must take the bold step of insisting that these twenty years must be divided into twenty stages and we should go one stage by another year after year. I would now propose that the four lakhs that have been provided this year for propaganda must be spent wholly on the Nilgiris (hear, hear). They must make propaganda in my district, and we shall begin the first stage there. The second stage will be taken up by some other district. This will be a step in the right direction and I would now once again appeal to the hon. the Excise Minister to give us the benefit of this first stage towards prohibition. There is no gainsaying the fact—because it is amply proved—that partial prohibition has given much relief to the Badaga community. and the hon. the Minister will find that if he extends

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prohibition altogether he will give very much more relief, whereas the four lakhs provided for propaganda work will be more or less wasted (hear, hear).

"Then, Sir, the budget states that many sums that were provided for Public Works have to lapse due to want of staff in the Public Works Department. I may remind the hon. the Finance Member that the public bodies, the local bodies, just now are employing responsible engineers and that sooner or later the engineering staff of municipalities would be provincialized. Therefore it would be a wise step if more public works are entrusted to local bodies to be carried out by their engineers. Just now the Public Works Department has been asked to do something that is impossible in taking up all these works. I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to the manner in which sanitary works have been held back by the Sanitary Engineering Department. It takes years and years before the department investigates necessary schemes. Chairmen of municipalities and presidents of district boards hold office for limited periods, and very valuable water and other schemes initiated by them generally fail to be investigated during the period of their office and the matter drops. It will be well if the Government take away the small undertakings from the Sanitary department and see that big schemes only are carried through by them. I may give an instance of how sanitary schemes are held up by the Sanitary Engineering department. The scheme of water-supply of Ootacamund was held up for no less than twenty years in course of investigation, and finally, even to-day that scheme is under investigation by the Sanitary department though the Public Works Department and His Excellency the Governor have had to come forward and have the work carried through. If such schemes get held up in a sudden manner like the Ootacamund scheme, I could certainly appreciate the fate of smaller municipalities in carrying their sanitary schemes and works through. I therefore think that the Government must either increase the officers of the Sanitary Engineering department or take away some of the minor works from that department.

"Though some hon. Members may think otherwise, I certainly think that the Government ought to stay for a longer time at Ootacamund, say six months. Sums are provided for Government going and staying on the hills for only three months, but it is more or less a waste because it costs almost the same amount for a six months stay. Much more work can be done when the Government remains at the hill station for six months than for three months. There is also this advantage. The Secretariat Departments used to be given some respite by their being taken to the hills; now they have not got any such advantage of having a small stay in a cool climate. Even the High Court and the district and other courts have got a chance of going away to other places in summer for two months, but the Secretariat Departments have to remain here throughout the year. So I submit there will be very much more advantage if the Secretariat Departments also are taken to the hills for some time. I hope the Government will go back to their old practice of staying for six months in the year in Ootacamund."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Why not the whole year; it would be much better."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—"I am thankful for the great consideration which the hon. the Home Member has shown to the Anglo-Indians." 12 noon.

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*Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not feel it in my mind to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the policy disclosed in the financial statement ; but so far as the intellectual clarity and lucidity which characterize the budget are concerned, I have absolutely no objection to thank him for the presentation of his financial statement. So far as the interests of the people and the advantageous nature of the budget are concerned, I do not find it at all possible to congratulate either the hon. the Finance Member or the Council for the budget that has been presented to us. For the first time, I find that it has been contended that the Government has a policy and that it has been actuated by a policy of its own. In paragraph 10 of the statement the hon. the Finance Member wanted to make out that he would meet the charge that the Government has no policy. He definitely gave out three instances to show that the Government is actuated by certain motives and policy and the three instances are in regard to the police, agriculture and co-operative societies. My answer to this point is only this ; take the result of their policy in these three directions and you will find that except the creation of a few more appointments nothing more can be expected. I do not at all find it possible to agree to any increase in the police staff in view of the recent actions of the City Police. It has been said that the police in Madras is found to be inadequate and so additional police is required. I cannot in my heart of hearts agree to this particular proposal in view of the action of the police which has been explained in this House and the procedure that has been adopted—the hasty and illegal procedure. In regard to this action of the police, instead of admitting that it was done in haste and not done in accordance with law, instead of making such a statement, Government have gone out of the way and defended the action. Under these circumstances I do not think Government can say with any pride that it has a policy.

" With reference to agriculture and co-operative societies also it comes to this: that with the exception of the creation of one or two more appointments in the service, it has absolutely no other promise. With reference to agriculture may I request the Government to point out one instance in which the Agricultural department by virtue of their endeavours have succeeded in making the actual agriculturist carry out any operation more successfully than at present or to point out one instance in which the Government have practically helped the agriculturists in taking up a more successful line of action with reference to either the crops or the ploughing or the seeds or any of the operations. In the matter of co-operative societies except in the matter of supervision has the Government taken any steps to bring the people together and make them take to better methods ? It is after all a matter of people coming together and putting their heads together and Government does only the supervision work which often takes the form of putting spokes in the wheel. These are the instances that Mr. Moir has quoted in order to show that Government has a policy of its own, which he wants to defend. I challenge the Government, Sir, to show that they have a policy. I would request you, Sir, to give me two or three minutes more to show that they have no policy. Either in the transferred half or in the reserved half I maintain that they have no policy worth the name. I will now take land revenue. It is the absence of policy with reference to land revenne on the part of Government that made the hon. the Revenue Member say yesterday that the Government Order of 1881 relating to settlement was an

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absurd Government Order. It is this sort of Government Order which fixed the lowest price as the commutation rate and regulated the assessment and collection of revenue. This Government Order would not have been altered and the average of twenty non-famine years could not have been fixed upon properly if the Government have a land revenue policy. It would thus be seen that the Government does not care for any change of method to be adopted in the interest of the cultivator but cares for revenue. If there had been anything like a policy they would have had an Act by means of which they could regulate the rate and see that it is not detrimental to the interests of the people concerned. In spite of so many resolutions passed in the Council and the number of heckling questions put in the Council, Government have refused to explain why they did not get a reply from the Government of India with reference to the Land Revenue Bill. What has become of the Land Revenue Bill? When is it going to be taken up? We do not see the beginning or even the glimmer of it. That is so far as the land revenue is concerned. I have interpellated the hon. the Revenue Member on so many occasions in regard to the administration of the Irrigation department and the irrigation policy. In the absence of a Land Revenue Act and an Irrigation Act, to say that the Government has a policy is absolutely anomalous. I am prepared to challenge the Government on this matter. With reference to the question of excise we were discussing last year Mr. A. Parasurama Rao's resolution and it was carried that prohibition should be adopted by Government within twenty years. The amendment in favour of twenty years was an amendment made from the Ministerialist benches. When that amendment was made it was moved that it should be experimentally tried in one or two districts so that we might get a workable programme on the basis of which we might press for prohibition. That amendment was lost by a majority, viz., the amendment to start the experiment in one or two districts to begin with. The amendment that prohibition should be ultimately worked out in twenty years was ultimately passed. But do we find in any speech of the Excise Minister or in any statement that he has been making in reply to questions that prohibition is to be worked out in twenty years? What material advance has been made in the direction of the policy of the Government to reach prohibition within twenty years? There seems to be an item of 4 lakhs of rupees, Mr. President, towards what is called the propaganda to be carried on about prohibition about which the Government seems to have issued only a permissive order. There is no order to preach prohibition. On the other hand there is a permissive order. That is they have no objection for officers preaching temperance. When the Government wants to carry on the administration with a large contingent of officers whose salaries are to be paid out of the large excise revenue, is it possible to expect that with any permissive regulation of this sort any effective propaganda in favour of temperance can be carried out? What does this show? It shows that Government merely makes pretentions and that it has no idea of introducing prohibition at any time. You may give them any time. I am prepared to give them a century. The provision of 4 lakhs said to have been made is very poor solatium as against the unfortunate increase of 36 lakhs in excise revenue."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit. He will resume his seat."

* Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to offer my humble congratulations to the hon. the Finance Member and the Finance Department 12-15 p.m.

on the very able and lucid way in which the budget was presented to this House. I also congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on what I consider a not unsatisfactory budget.

"The Government of Madras has for many years been labouring under the burden of heavy provincial contributions, and consequently many departments have thereby been necessarily starved. It is therefore a great satisfaction to see, now that the Madras Government has come into its own, that the money is being spent where it should be spent, namely, in the Madras Presidency. One point I would like to raise, and that is in connexion with the water-supply of the City of Madras. I note in the budget an allotment of Rs. 8 lakhs to the Municipal Corporation for water-supply, but I am not able to find mentioned the specific purpose to which that sum should be devoted. Members of this honourable House will no doubt remember an adjournment debate which took place in August 1927 raising this important question, when it was recommended that the agricultural rights in the neighbourhood of Red Hills lake should be bought out, and that Government should provide money for the Corporation for this purpose, the estimated amount being about Rs. 22 lakhs. Government replied that they had an alternative scheme under the consideration of a committee whose report they shortly hoped to receive. I see also from the Administration Report of the Madras Corporation that a grant of Rs. 22 lakhs was applied for from Government for this purpose, and that in February 1928 the Government replied that the amount estimated was Rs. 70 lakhs, and that a committee was sitting on the matter.

"I trust that the Government will be able to assure this House that this very vital problem is being seriously tackled, and that adequate steps will soon be put in hand.

"I would also like to refer to another point in the hon. the Finance Member's speech, namely, the question of the Public Works Department. He referred to the fact that the responsibility for short spending of the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs lay on the Public Works Department and although he did not specifically use the word 'blame' the inference drawn from his words is that he also rather had this meaning. He further gave a defence of the Public Works Department pointing out that their spending capacity had increased from 1920 from about Rs. 1 crore to about Rs. 3½ crores.

"I believe that in 1923 a committee was appointed to consider the question of the Public Works Department and that this committee recommended to the department that they should utilize the services of contracting firms for a portion of the public works undertaken, and not to attempt to carry them out all themselves. Officers of the department, I believe, replied that there were no such contracting firms, to which it was again replied to them that they should give out certain small works at first to such contractors and thereby gradually bring larger firms into existence, thus supplying this need, which would enable the department to exercise in some degree the functions of supervision rather than doing the executive work themselves.

"I am not aware to what extent these recommendations have been carried into effect, but the words of the hon the Finance Member lead one to doubt that very much has been done in this respect, and I feel that it is this neglect that has caused the department to be in arrears with urgent work. It seems to me that on the lines indicated in the hon. the Finance Member's speech, in

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the course of three or four years the Public Works Department will have grown into a gigantic department capable of spending 5/6 crores in a year, and there will be no money for them to spend; such a state of affairs seems hardly desirable.

"I also join with the hon. the Finance Member in congratulating the department on the illuminating diagrams, illustrated items of expenditure, etc. I am particularly struck with the first diagram, and by the alarming slope of the mauve line of expenditure. Sitting as I do, Sir, in this House as representing the Chamber of Commerce, my constituents are particularly interested as business men in this matter. We have most of us, if not all of us, had the experience that during the boom years of 1919 and 1920 we found that our expenses increased very considerably, as they were then able to do, but that when the lean years followed, it was an extremely hard task to bring those expenses down. I feel that the same may be the experience of Government, and I am glad to see that the hon the Finance Member has perceived this danger and I hope that it will not be found that when the surplus money has been spent Government will find themselves in a position of being unable to stop this continued rise in expenditure."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur:—"Let me first congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the lucid way in which he has explained the maze of figures in the budget. He has provided for a little more expenditure than the receipts and proposes to draw on the opening balance. This is inevitable as we must provide for some capital expenditure and cannot merely carry on. 12-15 p.m.

"Sir, the budget discussion is the time when members press on the attention of Government their several needs and grievances for redress. I do not propose to tire your patience by any elaborate criticism of the activities of Government during the last three years, but will content myself with examining a single point—the representation of the Muslims in the several services in this Presidency.

"As you are all aware, the present state of development in this country is such that it is only through political advance, through getting more offices that any community can hope to come forward. This question is as old as the British regime; and in spite of its vital importance, its reasonableness and its ever-increasing urgency, and notwithstanding the repeated representations made from all over the Presidency, my community regrets the lamentable lack of efforts on the part of Government to rectify, or even to reduce, the disparity that has prevailed far too long. Year after year, the Muslims have cried in and out of this Council for a small remedy or even for so much as an attempt in this direction; but with what result? I believe it is the feeling of despair that made Mr. Mohideen Lodi Sahib to ask for a separate Muhammadan province in Malabar and to deport there as many of the Muslims of this Presidency as possible. I do not make such an extravagant claim. I am hopeful, on the other hand, that Hindus and Muslims will sooner or later, sooner than later, join hands in brotherhood, and one effective and easy method for it is the entertainment of more Muhammadans in the departments under the late lamented Raja of Panagal. When Mr. Sheriff Ahmad Ali was sent out for training in the Settlement department a few years ago, we fondly hoped that he would be got back as an Assistant Secretary to the Board or Under Secretary in the Revenue Secretariat. We were, however, bitterly disappointed.

[Mr. S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib] [28th February 1929

"The branches under the control of the hon. the Minister for Development have made the Muslims think furiously. Only 7 out of the 300 Junior Inspectors, 2 out of 30 Senior Inspectors and 1 out of 25 Assistant Registrars are Muhammadans, while there is not a single Muslim Deputy Registrar in the whole Presidency. Is this a state of affairs to inspire confidence ?"

(Here the gong was sounded and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

Mr. S. SUBRAHMANYA MOOPANAR :—" கனவான்களே, அடியேன் சொல்வதை இக்காருண்ணிய கவர்ன்மென்டாரவர்களும், இச்சபையிலுள்ள மகாத்மாக்களெல்லோரும் ஆதரிக்கும்படி தங்களனைவோருடைய பாதத்தை வெகு கோடானகோடி நமஸ்காரஞ்செய்துக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன் ; அதாவது,

" திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் தாழ்ந்த குலத்தாருக்கு தங்குமிடமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிற சத்திரங்கள் எங்குமில்லை யென்பது யாவரும் அறிந்த விஷயம்.

" இதர நாடுகளிலிருந்து திருச்சி டவுனுக்கு கோர்ட்டுக் காரியங்களாகவும் சொந்தக் காரியங்களாகவும் அனேக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்குவதற்கு இடமில்லை. தீண்டாமை யென்பது ஒன்று யிருப்பதால், அவர்கள் யார் வீட்டிற்கும் போகமுடியாது.

" அப்பொழுது, அடிக்கும் வெய்யிலும், பெய்யும் மழையும், அவர்கள் கிரேகத்திலே பட்டு அனுபவிக்கவேண்டியதிருக்கிறது. சாதம் வேண்டுமானால் 50 மயிலுக்கப்புறம் இருந்து புறப்பட்டபோதிலும் அவ்விடமேயிருந்து கட்டுசாதம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியதிருக்கிறது.

" அன்றிரவு பகலே சாதம் முடிந்துவிடுகிறது. பிறகு, அடுத்தநாள் ஜனங்கள் அவ்விடம் தங்கவேண்டுமானால் அன்ன ஆகாரம் கிடையாது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஜனங்கள் இந்த நிலமையிலிருப்பதை அடியேன் கருதி, திருச்சினாப்பள்ளி தாலூக்கா, கம்பரசம்பேட்டை கிராமத்தில், சில குழியுள்ள நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலமானது கான்சர்வென்ஸி இன்ஜினீரிங் டிபார்ட்மென்டுக்குச் சொந்தமுள்ள நிலம். அந்த நிலத்தை எனக்கு அடமானஞ் செய்யவேண்டியதென்றும் அதற்கு செய்நேர்த்திச் செலவு ரூ. 25,000 பிடிக்கும், அந்த ரூபாயை என் சொந்த ஐவேஜியிலிருந்து செலவுசெய்து பலனுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து, ஷை பலனைக் கொண்டு சத்திரம் கட்டவும், தங்குகிற தாழ்ந்த ஜாதியாருக்கு அன்னம் போட்டு வருகிறேனென்றும் ஷை நிலமானது கவர்ன்மென்டுக்கு வேண்டும்போது 24 மணி நேரத்தில் காலிசெய்து விட்டுவிடுவதாகவும், Tanjore கான்சர்வென்சி இன்ஜினீர் அவர்களுக்கும், திருச்சி கனம் கலெக்டர் துரை அவர்களுக்கும் மனுக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன்.

" அதற்கு மறு உத்திரவு ஷை நிலங்களை பப்ளிக் ஏலம் விடப்போவதாக உத்திரவு செய்துவிட்டார்கள். என்னுடைய மனுவானது கனம் திருச்சி கலெக்டர் துரை ஆபீஸிலிருக்கிறது. வரவழைத்துக் காகிதங்களை பரிசோதித்து தருமத்துக்கு அடமானஞ் செய்யும்படி கோருகிறேன்.

" திருச்சி தாலூக்கா ஸ்ரீரெங்கம் பள்ளத்தெருவும் சுடுகாடும் ஒன்று யிருக்கிறது. பிணத்தின் நாற்றமும் புகையும் பள்ளர்களுடைய சமைக்கும் பானையில் நுழைந்து 15 வருடத்துக்கு முந்தி ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஜனங்கள் இருந்தவர்கள், இப்போது 400 அல்லது 500 ஜனத்துக்கு

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வந்துவிட்டது. இதைப்பற்றி திருச்சி தாலூக்கா, ஸ்ரீரெங்கம் மியுனிஸிபாலிடிக்கும், லேபர் ஆபீசருக்கும் மனுக்கொடுத்திருந்தோம். அந்த மனுக்கள் யெங்கே போய்விட்டதோ நமது எம்பெருமானுக்குத்தான் தெரியும். ஆகையால் அடியேனுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் எப்படியென்றால், சுடுகாட்டை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும் அல்லது பள்ளர்கள் தெருவை யெடுத்து வேறு இடம் போடும்படி காருண்ணிய கவர்ன்மென்டாரை பாத நமஸ்காரஞ் செய்துக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Mr. President, I cannot for a moment join my Swarajist friends in denouncing the budget. They have been very eloquent in denouncing the budget, in denouncing the Police and in denouncing the reform that is sought to be introduced in the matter of reducing the consumption of liquor. Perhaps in the speeches they will yet be making on the budget they will denounce everything that is done by the British Government. (Interruptions from the Swarajist benches.) I have neither the time nor the inclination to answer these interruptions ; but I will request the hon. Members on the Swarajist benches to hear me and make their speeches later on. Sir, I am not very much inclined to accept, on the other hand, everything that has been said by my hon. Friends in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member for the budget presented to us. There are several drawbacks in the budget, but I have no time to go into all the details. 12-30. p.m.

" Sir, as one coming from the mufassal I will first deal with the subject which is administered by the hon. the Revenue Member. In the matter of revenue collections that are going on in the mufassal very vigorously I wish to say this : It is said that all sorts of repressive measures are adopted in the collection of revenue. During the last two or three years the orders from the Revenue Board have been so very drastic that the local officials are very much bent upon collecting the whole revenue at the end of every instalment. It is a very hard job indeed. It is much better that at this stage the Government reconsiders the position and puts down the severity with which the collections are now made. The present system seems to take cognizance of the capacity of the revenue officials for collecting and no more. Their capacity to administer the localities in their charge is not very much taken into consideration at all. Sir, the following instance will illustrate the point. A deputy tahsildar of to-day who is found to be very good at collection which is sometimes said to be A-1 is made deputy collector next year. In this state of affairs there is any amount of heart-burning not only in the official circles but also among the ryot population who cannot easily find money to pay the kist, especially at this time of the year. It is only some time after the harvest is over that they will be able to find money. The present arrangement seems to be that at the end of every instalment the officers must show either the amount that is due or the number of articles or property that has been distrained. It is a very hard task and the sooner it is mended the better for the ryot population.

" Sir, concerning the irrigation projects I find some provision in the budget. But, Sir, the most important of all—the project about which there has been a good deal of agitation in this House and elsewhere and which means the very life of the Ceded districts, Chittoor and Nellore—the Tungabhadra project has been ignored altogether. No provision has been made for it. Last year I think a provision of Rs. 15,000 had been made for its investigation,

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but this year I do not find any provision for it at all. Further, Sir, this House has been treated very badly by the hon. Member in not giving information about the progress of the investigation of the project. I hope that very soon the House will be informed of the progress made in the investigation of that project.

"There are several small projects in my district which have now gone out of use. All that these small projects require is improvement. They ought to be repaired and improved. A few repairs here and a few improvements there would be of great help to the ryots and also to the Government. For instance, the Moppad project at Nellore, which has been constructed at a cost of 17 lakhs of rupees, has not been found to be successful. This, in my humble opinion, is due to the inadequate provision made for improving the canal system under it. As there is no time, I will take another opportunity to give details of several other projects. There are several other projects like that. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member would take note of this and give us some information later on.

"As regards the Development Department, I wish to point out one thing to which I hope the hon. Minister will bestow his immediate attention. In this year's budget a further sum of Rs. 14,500 has been provided for the construction of certain quarters at the Chintaladevi Cattle Farm in Nellore. Time and again it has been shown on the floor of this House how public money is being wasted on the farm, how the cattle reared there are not at all useful and why it is necessary to close down that farm. All this agitation the Government have brushed aside. To my surprise, this year again this sum of Rs. 14,500 is going to be wasted on this farm. I would very much like the hon. Minister for Development to see the farm himself before he makes any attempt to get this sum sanctioned. Of course, I am sure, even the hon. Minister will not be given the necessary information that is available. (Hear, hear.) There seems to be a net-work of officialdom designed to keep out all information from the Ministers and yet I hope if the hon. Minister goes there this time and personally looks into the matter, he will get all the information including the official secrets that are withheld from the Ministers usually.

"Sir, I have one more point to place before the House. Recently a textile conference had been convened with some members of this hon. House and some experts who are well known in the trade circles connected with the textile department. A report has been submitted to the Government some two months ago and till now the Government have not passed any orders on it. Either they may be fighting shy of the report or they might be feeling callous about the whole affair. (The hon. the President: 'the hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit.') I only request the hon. Minister to come forth at once with his final orders on that report so that we may have ample opportunity to discuss the matter threadbare."

* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—"Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the financial estimates presented to us. It is not a bald array of dry figures, nor a cold statement of receipts and expenditure, of interests and loans and of balances and lapses. There is a human note which rings through the entire memorandum, regret that the departments have not been properly budgeting, that there has been no policy behind this budgeting, that there has been very great delay in the preparation

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of plans and estimates and that, among other contributory causes, there was the fact that the promotion of inexperienced men as Executive and Assistant Engineers was partly responsible for this state of things. Also we are told that on account of these delays and defects, the Finance Department was not able to keep in touch with these departments carrying out the works, to watch these works and control them and also understand what their exact position was. The fact is incontrovertible that the present system of budgeting is far from satisfactory. There is also a note of sympathy. The hon. the Finance Member tries to find some excuse, some justification for this state of affairs. But, with all the extenuating circumstances, the conclusion remains that the departments are not free from blame. I am not therefore far wrong in characterizing the present budget as a budget of paradoxes, a budget of optimistic programmes and sorry achievement, a budget of high demands and poor execution and a budget which provides for a normal year, but does not indicate the ways and means of meeting abnormal conditions. This is a budget that provides for certain works, but does not tell us how to find ways and means for meeting deficits. For instance, we are told that 4 lakhs have been sanctioned for carrying on propaganda work in connexion with the consumption of liquor. Sir, this provision is very welcome to me, especially after the very clear statement of the hon. the Finance Member that there has been a slight increase in the consumption of liquor. I am not a pessimist. I believe that when the Government have gone the length of providing a large sum of money for propaganda work they are actuated by the sincere desire to see that there is reduction in the consumption of liquor. If as the result of the propaganda the excise revenue falls, how are you going to provide funds to meet that contingency, especially as the hon. the Finance Member indirectly admits that our budget shows considerable increase in expenditure and also provides at present for very limited programme of works?

"Sir, this is also a budget which provides funds for development. But when we analyse the kind of development going on, we find that the development is all within. It is the various departments that are developing. It may be that this development is necessary to keep up the efficiency or it may be that better equipment is necessary. Whatever it be, this is not a budget which permits of development of the welfare of the ryots from whom the revenues are derived.

"I may point out that the provision made for irrigation is not satisfactory. 12-45 p.m.
Apart from the Mettur project which is financed by means of loans raised in Europe, we have several other small schemes that are being held up, and that, if carried out, will go a great way to confer very great benefit upon the poor ryots. For instance, the Kattalai scheme was inaugurated amidst a flare of trumpets; the foundation stone was laid two or three years ago and we were all hoping that something tangible was going to be done. After all we are informed that a special staff has been appointed to carry on the investigation and that plans and estimates are not yet ready. May I ask why so much ceremony and show was made about the Kattalai dam without preliminary investigation, without carefully prepared plans and estimates? Like this Kattalai dam scheme there are so many other schemes which when carried out will confer a real benefit on the ryots.

"Then again we find that provision has been made for increasing the strength of the Agricultural department as a result of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission, but I ask what is the use of increasing the

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staff when the ryots have not got the means of developing their lands and when they are denied facilities for irrigation?

"Again, I find that a subtle irony runs through the whole budget estimate. The hon. the Minister for Education has all along been busying himself about the University scheme and Elementary education is receiving very scanty attention at his hands. It is just like the Kattalai scheme. What the hon. the Minister has been doing is something like putting the cart before the horse. Elementary education is the most important thing, especially in a country that wishes to become democratic. If the reforms are to be worked out successfully and if the citizens are to exercise their franchise with any degree of intelligence other schemes should be held up in preference to the expansion of elementary education and if for the last two and half a years nothing has been done in the direction of this much-needed expansion of elementary education, I do not know what is going to be done hereafter. Five years ago, the Committee appointed for making recommendations regarding secondary education submitted proposals for overhauling the whole system of secondary education and for making it a distinct unit providing adequate preparation for life for a large number of students, especially for those who do not intend taking up collegiate studies. Nothing has been done on that report and yet we are told that in the Education Department the buildings of the Director of Public Instruction offices are to be improved. At least that is an indication that Government really want to be prepared and ready to meet all expansion and that there is a likelihood of something being done which may be of real benefit to the people. But where is the time for all that? We are on the eve of a general election. There is a great deal of irony in the fact that in spite of an excellent report by the special officer, no amending Elementary Education Bill has up to now been placed on the anvil of this Council.

"Provision is made for certain items in the budget relating to the Labour and Development Departments. One of the items is that which concerns the improvement of the economic condition of the depressed classes. Here, at the outset, I may say I am in great sympathy with this measure, but I have come across very clear indications of a desire to shut out depressed classes who are converts to other religions, from enjoying these advantages. They are as bad as, and worse than, those who profess a particular religion. I pray and trust that the Government and the hon. the Minister for Development will do everything in their power to make the economic condition of these people the only criterion for conferring any benefits upon them."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"I do not think, Sir, that any statement from me by way of congratulations is needed by the hon. the Finance Member, because an officer of his position would certainly have prepared his budget in a clear and lucid manner. I must say that on the whole I am rather disappointed that with reference to certain aspects of finance in which many of us are interested the financial statement presented is rather disappointing. The hon. the Finance Member in the concluding portion of his note refers to the fact that he is aware that there is a persistent demand from the public for many kinds of reforms. He seems to indicate that it is almost impossible to find finances to carry out all these reforms, that we have reached the end of our tether, and that if further public demands along many lines of progress are to be met, it could only be by extra taxation.

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I should have preferred if, in explaining the present expenditure on the various items of the budget, he had explored other avenues for raising the revenues of this province in directions other than those in which they are raised at present, or by retrenchment, and if he had given us some hope of realization of the various schemes which have been pressed on the attention of the Government from time to time on the floor of this House. In that way I feel extremely disappointed. It seems that there is no hope according to him of any of these large schemes of improvement and progress reaching the stage of fruition. From the way in which the figures over expenditure had gone up last year as compared with those of the year previous and by following in future the same methods as have been followed in the past he seems to think that there is no hope of any of these large schemes nearing the stage of fruition in the near future.

"Looking at some of the budget figures I find that roughly 'General Administration' gets six lakhs more for this year; Police gets six lakhs more, Medicine nine lakhs, Public Health eight lakhs, Civil Works 53 lakhs more than last year. One of the features of the budget estimate is that there is a progressive increase in the establishment year after year. If one examines the budget he will find that the establishment in the various departments such as the Police, General Administration, etc., has gone up and the same might be said of other departments. While we recognize that for carrying out schemes of improvement increase in establishment would be necessary very often, I should think that the methods adopted by the Government will soon land us in difficulties. Let me take, for instance, the question of the Medical department. This Government ever since the introduction of the Reforms have followed a progressive policy of Indianization of services in this province. Therefore, the Government are not justified in changing that policy which would be a negation of the policy that was started by the Raja of Panagal and which I followed so long as I was in charge of the Medical department. With reference to the policy of Indianisation, I find that there seems to be a proposal that for a certain number of special appointments there should be recruitment of specialists. I would have no objection to this if the ideal of Indianization is always kept in view. But what is really done is, after fixing large salaries, they advertise in England—as also in India, as a matter of form—and their idea is to get specialists from England—it may be on short-term contract—but I am afraid eventually such appointments are confirmed. I think the Government are entering very dangerous grounds when they make such appointments on short-term contracts, because in the long run they confirm such appointments. I think that is not a sound policy at all. The policy for the last seven or eight years has been to pick out our best men coming out of the colleges and to send them to England and other countries to specialize in such subjects as we require so that when they return they might be in a position to take charge independently of the departments entrusted to their care.

"With reference to the Civil Works, I find that there is an increase of 53 lakhs over the figures of last year. I should like to know how the Government are going to find the ever-increasing sums which this department is called on to spend. They have considerably increased the establishment year after year, besides spending a very large amount on buildings. It seems to me that a radical change of policy in this matter is called for. In this country expenditure on brick and mortar on such a lavish scale while its millions of people are suffering from poverty is simply scandalous. I should rather think

that time has come when the Government should review their policy in this matter. I may, for instance, throw out a suggestion and that is that Government may entrust the construction of buildings to private agencies without Government themselves piling up their expenditure on establishment. There are hundreds of private people, viz., contractors and engineers who are prepared to undertake such works and Government will do well to entrust such works to them. Unless Government adopt some such method, they will sooner or later land themselves in financial difficulties.

"I should like to make a few remarks about the provision made under Excise. Hon. Members who have scrutinized the figures given under the item 'Excise' will find that the Excise revenue is increasing very nicely.

1 p.m. "The reason why the Excise revenue has gone up is on account of duty on arrack and toddy . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

(At this stage Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan occupied the chair.)

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. Chairman, a glance at the budget figures of the last eight years shows that the prospect before us is by no means cheersome. Our expenditure has been allowed to increase at a pace exceeding that of the growth in our revenue. The budget before us provides for an expenditure of Rs 1,843·23 lakhs which means Rs. 36·14 lakhs in excess of the anticipated revenue of Rs. 1,807·09 lakhs. This excess expenditure is proposed to be met from the opening balance which we have as the result of the remission of our provincial contributions. It is only this remission that has placed the hon. the Finance Member in the fortunate position of being able to provide for administrative developments to an extent denied to his predecessors, as he himself has said in his budget speech. But how long can we afford to spend on this scale in future years? The recurring expenditure we have to incur will automatically expand. The non-recurring expenditure, such as the money spent on buildings, irrigation works and roads will also involve further recurring liability. In addition to this we shall have an immensity of needs to meet. The Finance Member says that we can at best go on for only one year more without any question of additional taxation. Thereafter we shall have to depend on the normal growth of our revenue. But can we expect our revenue to expand in the future to the extent necessary to meet our growing expenditure and to finance new developments? The main sources of revenue upon which our provincial Government depends have now become definitely inelastic. Land revenue has been practically stationary since 1926–27 nor can we allow it to increase to any great extent, if we care for the welfare of the mass of cultivators. Excise revenue cannot hereafter be a growing source of revenue as it used to be nine or ten years ago. On the other hand, we must be prepared for its reduction year by year in view of the insistent demand for prohibition. The stamp revenue also cannot be expected to increase much in future. How can we, therefore, find all the money we require for keeping up the progressive character of the Government? We are faced with a very serious problem indeed. If we want to get on we must either tap new sources of revenue or eliminate every possible item of unnecsesary expenditure. One criticism often made in this Council is that our administration is top-heavy. In many an office the head of the department is paid more than the rest of the whole establishment. We can, therefore, cut

down the salaries of men at the top and save some money. No officer, however high, should in this poor country be given more than Rs. 1,500 per mensem. We can dispense with costly buildings also. Unless we economise in these and other ways, we shall have to stop progress in nation-building activities.

"Now, Sir, the budget can be surveyed from several points of view. Let me consider it from the standpoint of the people in our villages who form the bulk of our population and who follow the occupation of agriculture which is the main industry in our country. In the din and bustle of city life the still sad music of humanity coming from the villages is apt to get drowned. Hence the need for drawing special attention to the wants of the village folk. In making recommendations for improving agriculture the report of the Royal Commission stresses the importance of the improvement of village life in all directions as the first and the most essential step for promoting the prosperity of the whole country and enhancing the national income at the source. It is after all upon the homes and fields of the cultivators in our villages that the foundations of our national prosperity will have to rest ultimately. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Commission thinks it essential that all the resources of the Government should be brought to bear on the problem of rural uplift. How far are the Government acting upon this recommendation? Are they spending sufficient money on the departments concerned with rural welfare? Let us consider what they do for the premier industry of agriculture. Mr. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, in his last report on agriculture in India has drawn attention to the very inadequate financial support which agricultural departments in India have received in the past. The provincial Governments are said to be spending only 1 per cent of their income on agriculture. In the United States of America where only 30 per cent of the population are engaged on land as against 74 per cent in British India the amount spent on the agricultural department works out to 6 annas per acre of cultivated land or approximately eight times as much as India spends per acre. Japan with a population of 59 millions spends five times as much as India. Now Madras is a predominantly agricultural province. Here we are budgeting for agriculture which includes veterinary and co-operative departments Rs. 43·61 lakhs, i.e., only about 2·4 per cent of the total expenditure, while we propose to spend five times as much on the police department which gets 201 and odd lakhs. In spite of the recommendations of the Royal Commission about which so much is said, the new expenditure on the agricultural and veterinary departments in the coming year of grace amounts to only 2 lakhs and odd, while on the police reorganization scheme 5 and odd lakhs are proposed to be spent. Surely we require much more money for pushing on agricultural research, education, demonstration and propaganda. The money spent for such a purpose will be a sound investment also inasmuch as it will add to the wealth of the country and bring increased income to the Government also.

"The Agricultural Commission rightly thinks that the most formidable obstacle to rural development in the widest sense is illiteracy. So their report in many places emphasizes the importance of a proper and adequate system of elementary and adult education for the purposes of changing the outlook of the peasant which they regard as the most essential of the factors making for prosperous agriculture. I need hardly say that elementary and adult education are necessary also for preparing the masses of this country for the democratic government of the future. It is gratifying to see that

education has been allotted more and more money in recent years. This year it got additional funds to the extent of 47 lakhs. In the coming year it will increase only by 3 31 lakhs. Yet we cannot complain, because 269 lakhs means about 14 per cent of our total expenditure and this gives education the first position in the budget. More than half of this amount, as much as 141 lakhs, goes for primary education. But it is most regrettable that a good deal of this money is being wasted. The present system of our elementary education has proved largely ineffective in removing illiteracy. There are several important problems waiting for solution in regard to elementary education, such as the wastage in primary classes coupled with the subsequent relapse into illiteracy of a large number of those who pass through our elementary schools, the adaptation of rural education to the needs of the agricultural population, further expansion of elementary education and evolving a new type of teacher suitable for village schools. Several of these matters are said to be engaging the attention of the hon. Minister. This House would like to know when and how these problems are going to be solved.

"Elementary education alone will not do to fight the battle against rural illiteracy. Adult education also is necessary to attack this immense problem. Punjab and Bengal are said to be going ahead in this matter. Why cannot Madras follow their example? The amount we are allotting for adult education classes infinitesimally small as it is, is proposed to be reduced still further from Rs. 2,500 this year to Rs. 1,300 next year. Development of adult education on a large scale would give a stimulus to progress in all directions. If the Government are not prepared to undertake the task themselves, can they not at least give liberal aid and encourage co-operative societies and non-official agencies to work in this field?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN (from the Chair):—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"As my time is up, I cannot speak on other matters essential for the welfare of the rural population. Let me conclude by saying that the acid test of good government in this country will be the measure of success achieved in promoting the enlightenment, health and prosperity of the people in the village who form the backbone of the nation."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the presentation of the budget by the hon. the Finance Member has been very self-complacent. There is a psychological reason for the self-complacency. The present Finance Member had a great deal to do with the remission of the provincial contributions and as such probably he felt that there was room enough for him to be jubilant over the matter. While I do not want to grudge to give him credit for the remission of the provincial contribution, I am afraid that this budget has been presented in a school boy s self-complacent mood. It is our misfortune that in this budget we have a perfect actor in the person of the hon. the Finance Member. He has acted his part very well. He has acted so well that it appears as though this budget is very fine.

"Examining the budget, you will find that the cardinal points that require consideration are the inordinate space that has been devoted to the consideration of the question as to whether the transferred subjects have got more money or less money or the reserved subjects. We are not really concerned whether it is a transferred subject or a reserved subject. As a

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matter of fact the Finance Secretary has taken very great pains to classify the subjects in order to prove—and get out of the trouble—that a good deal of development has taken place in the nation-building departments in this Presidency. He has given three kinds of classification at page 11 of the budget memorandum. All these are unnecessary for our purposes.

"What we want to examine is whether the financial condition of this province is sound and whether we are on the right road towards progress. The hon. the Finance Member took great pains heroically to defend his colleagues the hon. Ministers. He talked of the policy of the Government in the administration of this Presidency. I really want to examine the figures that have been given and to show that, after all, we are economically in a very bad financial position. Apart from the remission of the provincial contribution, taking the normal years, as such, you will find that, within the last eight years from 1920–21 to 1927–28, the normal excess in revenue was only 10 per cent whereas the normal excess in expenditure was 36 per cent. Fancy three and a half times in expenditure as compared with the increase in revenue. As the hon. the Finance Member himself has said, our income on the Land Revenue side has become almost stationary.

"Excise has certainly yielded more, but it is an item of vice upon which Government has been trying too long to feed. This item must be obliterated. 1-45 p.m. That has to be done immediately. The hon. the Finance Member instead of working in that direction has merely suggested that crime has increased by concentration of illicit sale of liquor in limited areas. He has alluded to the Sonti Soru business in Madras. This Sonti Soru business is as old as the hills and because of the prohibition campaign probably, it has come to light in a more lurid manner. Let us take the other items of income. The Registration department has yielded 27·5 per cent more within the last seven years. Other items which are clubbed together have yielded 29·7 per cent. These other items include what is called 'Income-tax' in this country. The hon. the Finance Member has very complacently taken the imposition of income-tax to be a normal process which the people should welcome and within the coming one year 10 per cent more of income-tax is contemplated. I am sorry that hon. Members on the Treasury Bench have little opportunities of knowing what people feel in the country of this income-tax. Now this tyrannous terror is grinding down the villager. I know a case where a widow had Rs. 2,000 handed over to her by some friend for maintenance and she put all the money with a sowcar. The Income-tax officer found that it was there and asked her to explain how much of trade she had in the way of interest business. She said she had no trade. The Income-tax officer immediately jumped to the conclusion that she was telling lies, not keeping accounts, that she was trading and therefore put on her a big income-tax. That is the way in which income-tax is being increased to-day. If you are going to do like this, these assessments will have some day to cease.

"Now, taking the expenditure side, you will find that under Land Revenue and General Aministration, the expenses have increased by 7·5 per cent; Jails, Justice, Convict settlements 14·9 per cent; Police 8 per cent; Pensions 99 per cent and other heads ÷2·5 per cent within these seven years. These are inordinate increases and some of these items have been taken in a most self-complacent manner. In the speech of the hon. the Finance Member and in the memorandum of the Secretary some of these have been taken to denote an increase of prosperity. I want to know where exactly prosperity

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lies. There does not seem to be any chance of further improvement in the income of the Presidency. The only chance appears to be grinding the Revenue Member a little more. He is a poor man upon whose head lies the burden. He has to collect taxes callously. He has to wring money out of the agriculturists and this Government has to subsist on that income. I ask in all fairness whether a budget of this nature does stand one moment's scrutiny from the point of view of a true and real economic salvation of a nation. No doubt you have got a windfall of a remission and that windfall has already been devoured. Wherever you speak of improvements the improvements are of the type of enhancement of the police in the city of Madras. Plenty of money has to be thrown away upon a department which is intended to repress the people. Besides money is spent lavishly for the creation of high offices and paying larger sums of money to people who are at the top. So far as the Development departments are concerned, you will find in the whole of the speech of the hon. the Finance Member and the whole of the budget, that no reference is made to cottage industries at all. There is not even a suggestion made during the whole course of the speech of the hon. Finance Member and his budget, what cottage industries are going to be like during the next year. You talk of temperance propaganda. There you have got four lakhs. Here the Government have gone back upon the policy of prohibition and the whole is a talk of temperance and no more. There is not a word about prohibition either in the speech of the hon. the Finance Member or in the memorandum put into our hands. The hon. Finance Member while being very sorry that the departments are responsible for a great deal of expense, indicated to us that he was looking with a very critical eye into the question of charges. You will find him saying that departmental schemes involved an ultimate cost of 46 82 lakhs recurring and 170·42 lakhs non-recurring. Out of this what has been now undertaken involves 46·66 lakhs recurring and 165·55 lakhs non-recurring. Thus you will observe there is very little difference between what was involved and what is undertaken.

"I want only to touch one more point. The hon. the Finance Member was congratulated and he takes those congratulations self-complacently for diminution of debt. Diminution of debt is not a problem of economy in the history of a nation, except where debt has arisen on account of very unproductive enterprises, or where the debt is very heavy. As a matter of fact in the whole history of a nation, there comes a time when even large debts must be contracted in order to develop the departments that help the growth of a nation in economic ways. Therefore to say that he has decreased debt to the slight extent of two crores and that interest would be saved by that, does not really mean anything very much in the direction of helping the Presidency. If he, on the other hand, had boldly come forward and given us development schemes— schemes for prohibition of intoxicating liquors, for helping cottage industries and other industries of the country, for encouraging Indian Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine and introduced cheaper and better methods of dispensing justice and building up moral life. . . "

The hon. the CHIRMAN (Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN):—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I would have congratulated him, but in the absence of any of these policies, I think the budget that he has presented is most disappointing."

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Mr. K. Abdul Hye Sahib :—" Mr. President, Sir, while congratulating the hon. Finance Member for presenting the budget, I feel, Sir, that I have to throw some light on one or two aspects of the budget which to me seem unsatisfactory. As we are all aware the headquarters of the Andhra University has been now fixed at Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam is of course a suitable place for the location of the technological section of this university. When the Bill was drafted, it was the intention of Government that it should be made a very strong centre for teaching technology in this university. It was expected to train a number of young men for various technical subjects such as mining, electrical engineering and several other things. Now the university has to secure a large grant and it is the duty of the university authorities to give organized courses in these technical subjects, especially in mining and engineering. You know, Sir, mining has been a very important subject and this Presidency has got enormous mineral wealth hidden which should be explored. Nothing has been done in the matter and it is a very important subject which ranks perhaps with agriculture and special care should be devoted to explore the country's mineral wealth. It can be easily said that there is the Geological Survey Department of the Government of India to look after the business. But, I must submit Sir, that the work done by this department is more or less of a nominal character. The time devoted by the experts of that department to this Presidency is practically very little. Unless we have a mining expert employed under the Department of Industries, I do not think it would be possible to explore the vast mineral wealth of the country. In the year 1920 I am told there was an attempt made by the then Director of Industries to employ the services of a mining expert. Since then, I do not know what has happened to that proposal and why that idea was given up. It may also be stated that it is an industry and that it must fall in the category of the activities of the Industries department. What we really want is that there should be an expert under the Department of Industries who should be able to give us detailed information about the mineral wealth and how to explore it.

" There is one other point which I wish to place and that is in regard to the affairs of the Alipuram Jail in the Bellary district. Time and again this question has been discussed on the floor of this House, that Government should either give a general amnesty to the Mappillas and release them wholesale or close the jail altogether. I do not know what real purpose is served by maintaining this jail and spending several lakhs on this institution. If it is the intention of Government to abolish the jail altogether, I do not understand why recently they spent about Rs. 50,000 on the construction of a Tuberculosis hospital attached to the jail. If they are not going to abolish the jail, there is no reason why they should keep it on as a temporary one for the last eight years and at the same time spend thousands of rupees on the institution. I wish to know what the attitude of Government is in regard to this. If they are going to keep it on, why should they not confirm it, but on the other hand, if they are going to abolish it, I want to know whether they are going to release all the Mappilla prisoners wholesale or distribute them to other jails. This is a matter which, I think, Government should decide early. With these words I close."

At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m)

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, this budget is an eye-wash budget which is not likely to deceive or satisfy anybody. I do recognize the difficulty in framing a proper budget. It requires a certain amount of skill; it ought to be based on certain scientific and well-defined principles; and it should, as much as possible, try to avoid disparity between estimates and expenditure. But so far as this Government is concerned it has persistently addicted itself to a policy of budgeting for small erincome and greater expenditure, which is belied by the revised estimate showing the income growing and the expenditure decreasing. For the year 1927-28 we had an opening balance of about 199·97 lakhs. As a matter of fact that year instead of closing with 312 lakhs did close with 400 lakhs, which represented the opening balance for 1928-29; which again was expected to close with 239·05 lakhs. The budget, however, shows that the balance will be about 413·94 lakhs. There seems to be something wrong somewhere. It is true that some of those departments which have not expended the sums allotted for them have been dealt with severely by the Finance Member for not utilizing the sums. But that is a poor consolation.

" The Council is aware that we have been clamouring for more sums for the nation building departments. It is to be regretted that under Public Health and Medical lapses amounting to 13·88 lakhs have taken place. Though an excess expenditure of 22 lakhs is shown under Education, as a matter of fact this sum includes 27 lakhs which has been handed over to the Annamalai University. A thing that was never contemplated in the budget for 1928-29. Hence we naturally find less expenditure under Education by about five lakhs. Coming to the year in question, to General Administration is given over 6 lakhs, to ordinary Education 3 lakhs, to Medical education 10 lakhs, to Public Health 9 lakhs, to Agriculture 5 lakhs, and to Civil Works 52 lakhs. But what guarantee is there, if we are to judge the future by the past, that all these sums will be utilized by the departments concerned in the coming year, and the same lame explanation will not be forthcoming. If what happened in the past is repeated, the hon. Finance Member will say what can we do, we gave the money but they are neither willing nor capable of utilizing it. If such a thing happens it will be most regrettable. The budget contains no striking or outstanding proposals of an ameliorative nature. It is from land revenue, excise and stamps the income of this Presidency is generally derived and these heads which are of a productive character contribute as much as 15 crores. During the last eight years land revenue has gone up. In 1927-28, under excise there was an excess of 36 lakhs attributed to higher bids at auction and enhancement of tree tax. And in 1928-29 the excess income under this head is 33·29 lakhs and this is said to be due to increased consumption and higher sales. Sir, this shows what amount of progress has been achieved in the direction of prohibition; in spite of our talk about the policy of prohibition, the hon. the Excise Minister may have the satisfaction that he has a large co-operating clientele at his back contributing to the growing income. There remains the stern and melancholy fact that the number of persons taking to drink it steadily growing. This has to be stopped. I find an allotment of four lakhs for temperance propaganda but I have considerable doubts about its utility. Sir, I expect the hon. the Minister to come forward with a bold and progressive policy of

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prohibition, even at considerable sacrifice of revenue to preserve the manhood of the nation.

"Then, Sir, I do not find any outstanding legislative measure. What has become of the Irrigation Bill, the Land Revenue Bill, the Court Fees (Amending) Bill? Has anything been done to reduce the land revenue that sits like a nightmare on the poor ryots? The Members of the Treasury Bench have done nothing to reduce the taxation."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member should not exceed the time limit."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, it is not yet ten minutes. You came at 2-34 p.m. (cries of order, order)."

The hon. Member thereupon resumed his seat.

* The ZAMINDAR OF SINGAMPATTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I want to bring before this House a few facts regarding the position of the zamindars. Sir, it is some years since the education of zamindars was begun. About 30 lakhs has been spent on their education. They have had good education, good training all these years and so I request Government to restore the estates to the respective zamindars."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the province having continual surpluses ever since he took charge of his portfolio in 1925. He has been the Finance Minister for the last four years, and this is his fourth budget and he has shown a surplus of about 489 lakhs for the last four years, in spite of the fact that he had to pay 222 lakhs for provincial contribution in the first year of his regime and 165 lakhs in the second year. Further he has also given liberal allotments to progressive schemes on an average of 125 lakhs for each of these four years. That is, of course, a creditable aspect of his financial policy.

"But within a year his period of office will be expiring and if he vacates his office without enunciating a sound financial policy of progress and development with a closer adjustment of revenue and expenditure which he probably was unable to achieve yet owing to the uncertainties of the provincial contributions and of the clamour he had to face from the various departments when the windfalls were received, it will be a great calamity. In laying out that sound financial policy, he will bear in mind that he has at present a revenue surplus of nearly 175 lakhs which, to a great extent, will probably be absorbed if the present normal expenditure together with the present commitments outbeat the normal growth of revenue as is apprehended in some quarters.

"Another feature that I should like to impress upon him is this. When this House agreed upon increased taxation at the time the province was asked to pay provincial contribution to the Central Government, it was definitely understood that these taxes were only of a temporary character and as soon as the provincial contribution is wiped out, there would be a reduction in the taxes (hear, hear). And this has not been carried out except that there was a small reduction in registration fees last year. The bulk of these excess taxes are still being borne by the taxpayer and I would point out that when there is no necessity to take more money than is required, 2-45 p.m.

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it is incumbent that we should reduce those taxes. This aspect of the question will have to be faced by those councillors who will soon be going to their constituencies in the course of the next six months.

"One disappointing feature which I should like to bring to the notice of this House is that although we have been having a balance of one to two crores of rupees annually no definite policy of reduction in the drink evil has been carried out. Not only have we got an annual revenue balance but we have in our coffers a surplus of nearly five crores and it is only proper that the Government should lay down a definite programme or policy to bring down the drink evil.

"Another feature that I wish to point out is with regard to the heavy lapses that we are having year after year. It has been said that the local bodies are the greatest defaulters. This is not the first year that we have been hearing that the local bodies have been defaulting in this manner and it is necessary in order to help the local bodies to revise the conditions of grants and aids which the Government is granting to the local bodies. Because when we find the local bodies are unable to raise enough revenue from their taxes and as the same people are contributing to the Government, it is essential that the terms on which these grants are granted to the local bodies should be revised.

"I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the hon. the Finance Member the position of our resources to-day as compared with the time when Lord Meston visited India for the adjustment of the finances between the provincial Governments and the Central Government. Lord Meston when he came and examined our finances found out that we have a very heavy surplus and Sir Charles Todhunter could not explain the necessity for it at that time and had to yield to the request of the Central Government to give a much heavier contribution than any other province. And when we were asked to contribute very heavily, some of the other provinces went scot free. Mr. Moir's position to-day is the same. We have a heavy surplus and I am afraid he will have to lay before the Statutory Commission and their Finance Experts the position of our resources. And when we come to adjust the financial position of the Central Government and the Provincial Government, it is likely that the Central Government may ask us to make a contribution similar to the one we had to make during the time Lord Chelmsford's reforms were brought into operation. It is a matter to which we have to give our serious consideration.

"One word more in conclusion and that it is this : these heavy balances and large expenditure not only embarass our future relations with the Central Government, but this very cheerful condition of our finance has put the Finance Member to the severe temptation of diverting our balances to capital expenditure. I do not blame him. It is natural. It is done this year and it may be done next year also. But I may point out that the reduction or avoidance of debt is a legitimate charge on the yearly revenues of the province. That is why sinking funds are generally created. But then, revenue expenditure and capital expenditure ought to be treated with due respect. It is wrong in principle to spend from current revenues on capital expenditure, as it is unpardonable to spend loan money for current expenses. I would therefore urge upon the hon the Finance Member to create a sinking fund in order to meet the debt in the future. I may point out one thing more,

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that the various departments have not helped the Finance Department to the extent to which they should have done in order to bring about a close budgeting. The Accountant-General and the Public Accounts Committee have brought this question of close budgeting year after year to the notice of the various departments and what we find is that nothing has been done in that respect."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to bring his remarks to a close."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the lucid exposition with which he has presented the budget estimates for the official year 1929-30. Sir, as it is usual in this House during the general discussion on the budget to ventilate the grievances of the particular communities, I will do so now on behalf of the depressed classes. Sir, the elevation of the depressed classes has been and is one of the questions that is in the mind of the Government and the public. The work of depressed class elevation is not so progressive due to various causes. I may state here it is first of all due to the absence of our men in the Government services ; secondly, want of a liberal policy in granting lands for cultivation to the depressed classes ; thirdly, want of better facilities for educating our boys and girls ; fourthly, non-modification of the excise policy of the Government of Madras as far as the depressed classes are concerned. Sir, when I say that the darkhast lands which are meant for the depressed classes are not given as liberally as they are intended by the Government, there are various reasons for which it is not possible for the depressed classes to get such lands, because the village officials who are on the lowest rung of the ladder of the Government are solely responsible for it.

" From the report of the Labour Department last year, I would quote here a paragraph : 'Apart from the position of the landholders in respect of the acquisition of their lands, the Adi-Dravidas themselves frequently find it difficult to pay the initial deposits towards the cost of the acquisition. It is the economic condition of the depressed classes that makes them unable to pay for the cost of the land.' At the same time the castemen who happen to be the monegars and karnams, when their applications are sent to them, will not recommend, and consequently the higher officials neglect them.

" Secondly, Sir, Government have launched on many irrigation schemes. Take for instance the Mettur project and the Hydro-electric scheme in the Nilgiris. A casual observation will show that the majority of the officials are drawn from one particular community or two. Thereby the less fortunate members of my community are not given a chance and therefore they do not come in contact with the labourers that are on those schemes, to advance their economic condition.

" Another question is that on and often we have been requesting the Member in charge of the police portfolio to give a better percentage of recruitment from our fold. To our great surprise I may say that only two sub-inspectors have been recruited from the depressed classes. I know not only one Member of the Legislative Council but several Members of the Legislative Council have on many occasions sent letters of recommendation, but with no result. With regard to this request of ours on police recruitment, we hope and trust that the Government will adopt a liberal policy in at least giving us for this year 25 per cent of the recruitment.

"I cannot pass an adverse criticism so far as the Labour Department is concerned. I know the hon. the Home Member has been kind enough to set apart a liberal sum for extending Labour activities in three new districts. He has been pleased to allot a sum or recommend for getting a permanent labour officer for Malabar. Malabar, as you know, Sir, is a place where Labour activity has to reach the very, very rural. As the hon. Mr. Krishnan Nayar once remarked, it is not one labour officer but six labour officers are required. I hope and trust that the hon. the Home Member will find out the right sort of man that will be able to do something for the elevation of the depressed classes in Malabar.

"Next coming to the question of want of hostels for the depressed classes, I may say that adequate provision has not been made in the budget for this purpose. I know that non-official agencies have already risen to do something for the elevation of the depressed classes by opening hostels here and there, but want of adequate grant stared those non-officials in the face, and it may not be very long that they may try to close those hostels.

"Another difficulty in the way of educating our pupils is their economic condition. There are many schools, public schools, open to them, but for want of midday meals they could not attend those schools. When we discussed this matter with the hon. the Home Member in one of the Advisory Committee meetings he promised to look into the matter to do something, but nothing has been done in this line. Sir, to one of the interpellations, I got a reply from the hon. the Home Member that out of 874 applications that were made for admission into Paddison's Hostel, there were only about 17 vacancies to allow the depressed classes pupils to be admitted last year. I hope that the hon. Member will utilize from the allotment this year a larger amount for the depressed classes, but not say that the amount has been disbursed to other communities.

"As regards excise policy, Sir, still the white elephant stands in our cheris, and recently the hon. the Excise Minister brought in a motion to educate our people in this matter by getting a grant of four lakhs, but unfortunately the Finance Committee has turned down the proposal. But I am sure the Legislative Council will pass it, so that our people may be educated and they may shun the evil of drink.

3 p.m. "Now coming to the Development Department, Sir, I think the hon. Minister will have a liberal mind in giving the grants for starting co-operative societies. In Salem, Sir, in a village called Attayampatti where there are Adi-Dravidas who make a kind of measures have been unfortunately asking for a loan and for a co-operative society to be started for the last six months. But they were not able to get anything till now. This morning, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Davis requested that the Government may stay in Ootacamund for at least six months in a year. I wish to say one thing in regard to that and that is the unfortunate nature of the communications. Recently, Sir, practically all the ghats were blocked on account of slips and there was no communication and some of us had to come via Kotagiri and Bangalore. Lastly I would like to say a word about education. At present the percentage of educated people in the depressed classes is 1·9. I know the hon the Minister of Education is trying to do his best. But unfortunately the money allotted for the depressed classes is not so much. From the report of the Director of Public Instruction issued last year I find that not a single

secondary school has been provided for the depressed classes. Moreover, the teachers are paid so low that many people do not think it an advantage to become teachers and thus elementary education cannot be extended. At the same time I would like to congratulate the hon. the Home Member for his kindness in getting the depressed class girls fee concession in schools and making a liberal grant in that line."

*The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"Mr. President, Sir, the budget presented by the hon. the Finance Member is an ingenious piece of work and considering the machinery of Government in which he is moving. As usual the funds are more devoted to the reserve subjects than to transfer ones. The revenue of the surplus income on the inams of proprietary villages comes up to 8,57,000, while the pay of the karnams and talaiyaris comes up to 15 lakhs and odd. So judging from the figures we see that Government is at a loss. Further the proprietors of the villages are complaining that the talaiyaris and karnams are not doing their work to the satisfaction of the proprietors. At the same time the village officers and the karnams are complaining that they are taxed with double work and double authority. So this arrangement is not satisfactory to any of the parties concerned. So I suggest that the former arrangement of Zawazima may be restored to and the service of the Government may be done by external agencies without any loss to the exchequer of the State.

"In the department of Irrigation we see again the heavy item of Cauvery-Mettur Project I have been repeatedly pointing out in this House that the schemes of Andhradesa like the Tungabhadra and other projects are being neglected. The village courts under the Village Courts Act are neglected and in my opinion every village ought to have one such court to minimize litigation to a great extent.

"This House has passed a resolution regarding the grouping of the Andhra districts into one province but no steps have been taken in any effective manner, though the Andhra districts can maintain themselves and comprise a separate province by themselves. In education we see no building grants to the Andhra University. Hopes are held out and the hopes are like showing the moon in the mirror. The Chidambaram University, the younger sister, is having a good lot of the budget though it has now to spend twenty lakhs and more coming from the merchant prince who has endowed with so much munificence. Let not the younger daughter be too much fed. (Laughter.) It is not an exaggeration; it is a tough problem as there is a cry for money from various quarters.

"All subjects in the higher forms are taught in English which we all know is an alien language, difficult to learn. The young brains have to assimilate the language, as well as the subject and it is a very difficult one. That is why we very often see skeletons in any school room like the skeletons in the Medical College laboratory.

"In 1927–28 a sum of 14·3 lakhs were not spent by the local boards and this sum was allotted for rural water-supply. I cannot congratulate the Ministerialist department for this neglect of duty on their parts. If we go at this rate I do not know though we will get provincial autonomy we will be doing useful service to the country, if such sums are returned back to the coffers of the State.

"Excise problem has to be tackled by the Ministry one day or the other. The House has fixed 20 years as the period within which this Presidency shall go dry. If we try in all districts, the State may be losing revenue; but the arrangement has to be equitable and suggest means of getting over the difficulty. I know there is a cry that only criticisms are levelled from these Benches and no suggestions are given. I venture to suggest one course which I think is expedient. I think when there is a net loss in a district by the introduction of prohibition that loss could be made good by the reduction of the salaries of the officers of the Excise department. I dare say that the Zamindars will also be prepared to bear the loss. As for the medical department no new ayurvedic dispensaries have been provided. When I was a president of the taluk board I suggested eight new ayurvedic dispensaries which the Government were not pleased to grant. My colleagues in this House who are in charge of the local board might in their enthusiasm to serve the country and the cause of Indian medicine send proposals to that effect. I think agricultural and industrial education are to be co-opted with that of arts. I have put many questions in the Council and moved resolutions to that effect. But the Ministry concerned is always content with saying that the proposals are before a committee. I do not know when that committee will finish its labours and I do not know whether this House will have an opportunity of considering this question before the Reforms. There are many more suggestions that I have to make but for the limited time at my disposal."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the time-limit of the hon. Member has already expired."

3-15 p.m. Mr. S. VENKIAH :—"అధ్యక్షా? ఈ రాజధానిలోని ప్రజలలో 7 వంతు నిమ్న జాతులు గలరు. లక్షకొలది ప్రజలు అనాగరీకులైయుండి, నిరంతర ఘోర దారిద్ర్యములో మునిగియున్న ప్రజల యోగక్షేమముల నరయుటయు, తన్నివారణార్థమై వలయునన్ని సదుపాయములను జేసి, వారల నభివృద్ధిలోనికి తెచ్చుటకు ప్రయత్నించుటయు, దొరతనమువారి విద్యుక్త ధర్మమైయున్నది.

Land revenue.

"నిమ్న జాతులు మొదటినుండియు వ్యవసాయము చేసి జీవించుటయందలవాటుపడియున్న వారుగాన సర్కారు గయాళు భూములను నిమ్న జాతులకొరకు రిజర్వుచేసి, అవి వ్యవసాయ సహకార పరపతి సంఘములద్వారా, సాగు చేసుకొనుటకు, వీరికి యిచ్చుచుండవలయును.

Resettlement.

"గవర్నమెంటువారు ప్రస్తుతం అమలులో ఉంచిన, రీసెటిల్‌మెంటు సర్వేలో, వీరు సాగు చేయు భూములకు, సగం శిస్తు మాత్రం, ఆ భూములువారి స్వాధీనంలో నున్నంతకాలము విధించునట్టి యేర్పాటుల గావింపవలయును.

Temporary cultivation.

"రిజర్వు చేయబడనటువంటి, సర్కారు గయాళు భూములను, గ్రామములవారీగా లిస్టును తయారుచేయించి, అవి ఆయా ప్రాంతవాసులగు నిమ్నజాతులకు, ప్రతి సంవత్సరం, టెంపరరీగా సాగుచేసుకొనుటకు, మంజూరీ ఆర్డర్లు, రెవెన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లవలన యిప్పించుచుండవలయును.

House-sites.

"నిమ్నజాతులు నివసించు పల్లెలలో నివేశన స్థలములు లేనివారి లిస్టును, గ్రామవారిగా లేబర్ డిపార్టుమెంటు ద్వారా తయారుచేసి, అట్టివారికి, గృహనిర్మాణ సంఘముల ద్వారా లేబర్ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు నివేశన స్థలముల నొసగు ఏర్పాటుల గావింపవలెను.

Water-supply.

"కొన్ని ప్రాంతములలో నిమ్నజాతులకు, నాన్ గ్యారంటీగా సాగుచేసుకొను పద్ధతిగా భూములు రిజర్వుచేసి యివ్వబడినవి. ఈ పద్ధతివలన నీరువచ్చు జూన్ నెలలో, సాగుచేసుకొనుటకు వీలులేకుండాపోవుటయు, ఆగస్టు 15 వ తేది తర్వాత నీరు అధికమై సాగుచేసుకొనుటకు వీలులేకుండా భూములు మునిగిపోవుటయు, తటస్థించుచున్నది గాన ఇట్టి పద్ధతివలన అనేక నష్టకష్టముల పాలగుటయేగాని, యివ్వబడిన భూములవలన ఎట్టి ఉపయోగములేకుండా పోవుచున్నది గాన నాన్ గ్యారంటీ సాగుపద్ధతి నిమ్నజాతులపట్ల లేకుండా రద్దుచేయించి సాధారణ రైతులతోబాటు జూన్ నెలలో నీళ్లు దొరకినవెంటనే సాగు చేసుకొనునట్లున్నూ, అట్లు సాగుచేయబడిన భూములకు పినాల్టీ శిస్తు కట్టకుండునట్లున్నూ, D.P.W., Revenue ఆఫీసర్లవలన ఆర్డర్లు జారీచేయించుచుండవలయును.

"లోకల్ బోర్డులు, లేబర్ డిపార్టుమెంటువారున్ను నిమ్నజాతుల పల్లెలకు నీటి సదుపాయములు చేయుటకు ప్రయత్నింపుచున్నను చాలా పల్లెలలో, నూతులుగాని, చెర్వులుగాని, లేకపోవుటయు, ఉన్నవాటిలో అగ్రజాతులవారు ప్రవేశింపనివ్వకుండా, అడ్డుపడుటయు, తటస్థించుచున్నది గాన, వీరు మురుగు కాల్వలు మురికి గుంటలలోని నీరు త్రాగి ఘోరరోగముల పాలు కావలసివచ్చుచున్నది.

"నీటి సదుపాయములేని నిమ్నజాతుల పల్లెల లిస్టును, లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు తయారుచేసి, సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో అవి త్రవ్వించి యిచ్చుచుండవలయును. అగ్రజాతులవారు అడ్డుపడకుండా క్రిమినల్ ప్రొసీజర్ కోడ్‌లో ఇందు నిమిత్తం శిక్షార్థముగా నొక సెక్షన్ ఏర్పాటు చేయవలయును.

Sanitation.

"వీరిపల్లెలు అనారోగ్య ప్రదేశములయందు నిర్మింపబడియున్నవి. పల్లెలచుట్టు దుర్గంధయుక్తమైన మురికి నీరు బైటుపోవుటకు మార్గములు లేక నిలచియుండునుగాన, ఇట్టి నీరు పోవునట్టి పోదెలు త్రవ్వుటకు, లోకల్ బోర్డులవలన కొంత సొమ్మును ప్రత్యేకింపబడవలెను. వీరి పల్లెలలో ఆరోగ్య శాఖవారు అప్పుడప్పుడు మ్యాజిక్ లాంతరు మూలమున ఉపదేశముల నొసగుచుండవలయును. ఈ పల్లెల రోగ నివారణకొరకు సంచార వైద్యాలయములను ఏర్పరచవలయును. ఈ పల్లెల చుట్టూ గ్రామకులాసాకొరకు 20 గజముల వెడల్పుగల భూమిని విడగొట్టించి అది గ్రామకంఠంలో చేర్పించవలెను.

"ప్రతి తాలూకాలో నొక (Model village) ప్రదర్శన పల్లెను నిర్మించి అది నిమ్నజాతుల పరముచేసి అట్టి యిండ్ల ఖరీదులను స్వల్ప వడ్డీలతో దీర్ఘ వాయిదా ఋణముల మూలమున తీర్చుకొను పద్ధతి నేర్పాటుచేసి నిమ్నజాతుల ఆరోగ్యమునకు తోడ్పడవలయును. వీరికి మరుగు భూములు, ఖుద్ర భూములు లేనిచోట్ల లేబర్ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు అట్టి యేర్పాటుకొరకు కొంత సొమ్మును ప్రత్యేకింపవలయును. వీరి పల్లెల నానియున్న స్మశాన భూములను దూరప్రదేశములకు మార్పించవలయును.

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Education.

“ఆర్థికముగా వీరు బీదలు గనుక ప్రస్తుత ఎలిమెంటరీ ఎడ్యుకేషన్, వీరికంత ఉపయోగకారిగా నుండుటలేదు గాన, వీరికొరకు సెకండరీ ఎడ్యుకేషన్ ఉచితముగను నిర్బంధముగను ఏర్పరచియు, విరివిగా విద్యార్థి వేతనముల నొసగుచుండవలయును.

“వీరు కూలినాలి చేసి జీవించు పాటకజనులుగాన, కేవల విద్యమాత్రము ఉపయోగకారిగా నుండదుగాన కార్మిక విద్యయు, వ్యవసాయవిద్యయు, నేర్పు పాఠశాలలు వీరికి ప్రత్యేకముగా స్థాపింపబడవలయును.

Hostels.

“మద్రాసు రాజధానిలోని లక్షలకొలది నిమ్నజాతులకు ప్రస్తుతం వున్న 3 వసతి గృహములున్నూ అందు చేర్చుకొను విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్య అతి స్వల్పమగుటచే యీ వసతి గృహ విద్యావిధానమంతగా యీ జాతులకు తోడ్పడుటలేదుగాన, లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు (1) ప్రతి జిల్లాకు నొక బాలుర విద్యావసతి గృహమున్నూ, (2) బాలికావసతి గృహమున్నూ, (3) కార్మిక విద్యావసతి గృహమున్నూ, (4) వ్యవసాయ విద్యావసతి గృహమున్నూ, 4 గేసి చొప్పున స్థాపించి నిమ్నజాతుల విద్యాభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడుచు అందు 100 గురు విద్యార్థులను, విద్యార్థినులను చేర్చుకొనుచుండవలయును.

Training Schools.

“నిమ్నజాతుల పాఠశాలలో పనిచేయుటకు యీ జాతులలో ఉపాధ్యాయులు తగినంత మంది తయారగుటలేదుగాన ప్రతి జిల్లాకు నొక నిమ్నజాతుల బోధనాభ్యాసన పాఠశాలను స్థాపించవలెను.

Medical Training Schools.

“ఈ జాతులలోనుండి వైద్య విద్య నేర్చుకొనుటకును, మంత్రసానులు, కాంపౌండర్లు, తయారగుటకును, ప్రతి జిల్లాకు నొక వైద్య విద్యాభ్యాసన పాఠశాలను, నిమ్నజాతులకు ప్రత్యేకముగా స్థాపించవలెను.

Representation.

“నిమ్నజాతుల సంఘ గౌరవమును కాపాడుటకు లోకల్ బోర్డులలో ప్రాతినిధ్యము నేర్పాటు చేసియున్నను, ‘దేవుడు వరమిచ్చినను, పూజారి వరమివ్వడను’, సామ్యముగా ప్రజా పరిపాలిత సంస్థలలో సాటి ప్రజలగు నిమ్నజాతులపట్ల యితర జాతులు అపరిమిత ద్రోహము చేయుచున్నారు. అందు (1) పార్టీ కక్షలద్వారా ప్రెసిడెంట్లు కాదలించినవారు, ప్రతి లోకలు బోర్డులోను, నియమిత నామినేషన్ స్థానముల సంఖ్య పూర్తియగునట్లు తమతమ పార్టీవారి అగ్రజాతి మెంబర్ల పేర్ల లిష్టుమాత్రం యిచ్చి అందు నిమ్నజాతుల ప్రతినిధుల పేర్లు లేకుండా జేయు కుత్సిత భావము మొదటిది. (2) నామినేషన్లు యిచ్చు అధికారముగల గవర్నమెంటు ఆఫీసర్లున్నూ లోకల్ బోర్డుల ప్రెసిడెంట్లున్నూ నిమ్నజాతుల సాంఘిక గౌరవ ప్రాతినిధ్యములు గమనించక, సహించక తమ పరిచయులకు పాక్షికముగా తను యిష్టముచొప్పున నామినేటు చేయుచు వీరిని లేకుండజేయు యిచ్ఛకపు పాక్షికభావము రెండవది. (3) క్రైస్తవులకు లోకల్‌బోర్డులలో ప్రత్యేక స్థానములు వుండియు క్రైస్తవులము నిమ్నజాతులముకూడా మేమేనని చెప్పుచు రెండు స్థానములు తామొక్కరే అపహరించు దురాశాప్రయత్నము మూడవది. ఇట్టి విషమ ప్రయత్నములవలన కొన్ని తాలూకా బోర్డు యూనియను బోర్డులలో నిమ్నజాతుల ప్రాతినిధ్యము భంగపరుపబడుచున్నది. కాబట్టి దొరతనమువారు, నిమ్నజాతుల సంఖ్యను

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బట్టి ప్రతి బోర్డులో 5 వ వంతు స్థానములు రిజర్వుచేసి, ప్రస్తుత నామినేషన్ పద్ధతిని రద్దుచేసి అవి ఎన్నికల మూలమున లభించునట్లు లోకల్ బోర్డుల ఆక్టును సవరణ చేయవలయును.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

“ నిమ్న జాతులు ఆర్థికముగా బాగుపడవలెనంటే, సహకారకముతప్ప వేరొక మార్గములేదు గాన ప్రతి ఆదిమాంధ్ర పల్లెయందును నొక సహకార పరపతి సంఘమును స్థాపించి విరివిగా ధనసహాయముచేసి వీరి యార్థిక స్థితిని బాగుపరచవలయును.

Choultries.

“ నిమ్నజాతులు అస్పృశ్యతా దోషమునకు గురియగుటచేత కార్యాంతరములపై గ్రామములకు వెళ్లినపుడు చెర్వుగట్టులు చెట్ల నీడలలో బసచేయవలసి వచ్చుచున్నదిగాన లోకలు బోర్డులకు ఇందు నిమిత్తమై కొంత ధనమొసగి నిమ్నజాతుల సత్రములను, ప్రతి తాలూక, ఫిర్కా హెడ్ క్వార్టరులలో కట్టించవలయును.

“ నేను పైన వివరించిన విషయములను దొరతనమువారు పూర్తిగ విచారణ సల్పి నిమ్న జాతుల యభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడ గోరుచున్నాను. బొంబాయి గవర్నమెంటువారు నిమ్నజాతుల పరిస్థితులు గ్రహించుటకొరకు సంఘమును నియమించి విచారణ సల్పుచున్నారుగాన అట్టి విచారణ సంఘమును ఈ రాజధానియందుకూడా నియమింపగోరుచున్నాను.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, it is somewhat gratifying to find a Gladstonian flavour and a touch of art and imagination in the presentation of this budget to which we have not been used in the past. (Hear, hear.) But the question is whether this budget is in spirit Gladstonian ; that is to say, are the objects on which money is to be spent for the benefit of the masses, which was the fundamental principle of the Gladstonian policy, especially of the budget ? I do not wish to tire you by going through all the criticisms that have been levelled from this side of the House, and the very good suggestions which have been made on the other side by my hon. Friend from South Kanara. I endorse them generally. I hope my friend will vote with us (Swarajists : Hear, hear) when the time comes for it.

“ There are one or two points on which the budget estimates were not clear. For instance, I find it very difficult to put my finger on the provision for free distribution of quinine, for which I have been trying so much in the past. In the Budget Memorandum it is stated that under the provision there is a grant for the free distribution of quinine, but that is included in the item of grant for epidemics and the exact figure for free distribution of quinine I am at a loss to find out. But what that amount is I am at a loss to find out. When so many people suffer from malaria, when malaria plays such a large havoc with the constitution of thousands of people in South Kanara district, in Malabar and other districts, we are not able to know exactly what provision is made for combating it and what provision is made for this year for the purpose. There is also another omission which I find, i.e., under Ports and Pilotage. No mention is made of the collections, of the revenue and expenditure at the minor ports. We have got an Act. Minor Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act under which the local authority, the port officer, is entitled to collect certain fees, landing and shipping fees. My contention is that it has not become thereby local fund, nor is there a

provision for any local body to be appointed for spending this fund. What I contend is that it ought to be brought in the general budget as long as there is no authority to appoint the committees; it should be under the control of this Council when we have not got a statutory local committee.

" There is no attempt made for checking the extravagance in various departments which are top heavy. No attempts have been made to reduce the expenditure on higher appointments in the Forest Department. As I have said very often, it is the most elusive, extravagant and enigmatic of all the services.

" About the tours of Ministers (cries of ' hear, hear and laughter '), they are all triumphal marches through triumphal arches everywhere, as I found very recently in Malabar. I am told, Sir, that on account of the tours of the Members of Council and the Ministers, the price of flowers and fruits has increased very much and goes on increasing in view of the expected tours. Either the Ministers and Members accept grand receptions or addresses and all that sort of thing, or the people themselves are so fussy about these things. These addresses and congratulations sometimes cause painful distress to the recipients themselves. At every station, garlands and other things come in heaps which is some thing awful to consider. (Hear, hear.) I hope these tours will be put a stop to; they are a nuisance and do no good to anybody. In Bombay, I may mention, a Governor spent money out of his own pocket for tours and prohibited any other for spending anything on hospitality for him. He became afterwards the Governor-General of Australia. I hope his example will be emulated by Members and Ministers in this province. They must pay surprise visits, and go by the worst roads and not give notice of two months and three months so that grand preparations be made and only the best of things shown to them.

" As to the increase of police force, if Government makes a fundamental change in their policy, develop a new angle of vision, if they show real sympathy—which is very wanting in India as the King Emperor said when he visited India once—sympathy for the national aspirations of India, I am sure there would be no necessity for the drafting of Police from Malabar and other places. (Hear, hear.)

" As to students, especially in the case of graduates, it is absurd to prevent them from taking part in political demonstrations. In England, under-graduates are allowed perfect freedom to take part in political activities. We know how the students in Oxford and Cambridge are free to take part in politics. The time has come when the students in the higher collegiate courses, at least in professional institutions like the Law College after once graduating should be given perfect freedom to act in cases of boycott or strike. Unless they do that, the police force will have to be largely increased.

" Then as to the Mettur project, as the Bombay Government invited the whole of the Legislative Council to visit the Sukkur barrage, so the whole of this Council should be invited to visit this project. We have real interest in it and it is all the more so when Government spends crores of rupees on it. We know how the Bombay Government's finances are crippled and they had to have recourse to reduction of establishments, and increased taxation on account of the Back Bay muddle. I hope we shall not have to meet with such a fate as that, the crippling of our resources by extravagant expenditure as

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on this Mettur project. Every one of us ought to take the keenest interest in such matters; and if the Government do not invite us to visit the Project, we shall all go over there at our own expense. (Hear, hear and laughter.)"

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—"கனம் தலைவரவர்களே! இவ்வாண்டு வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு சென்ற ஆண்டுகளைவிட சிறிது தொகை அதிகப்படுத்தி யிருப்பதற்காக அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் பெரிதும் நன்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன். 3-30 p.m.

மதுவிலக்கு.

"எங்கள் வகுப்பினர்க்கு இன்றியமையாத தேவைகளை சகோதரர் கனம் வி. ஐ. முனுசாமி பிள்ளையவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரத்திற்கு நான்கு லட்சங்கள் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருப்பதைப் பாராட்டினார்கள், யானும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். மதுபான கடைகளை சாத்தினாலொழிய மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரம் பயன்றராது. பிரசாரத்திற்காக வைத்திருக்கும் பணம் அவ்வளவும் வீண் செலவாக முடியும். சிலர் சாப்பிட்டொழிப்பதைத் தவிர வேறு பயன் விளையாது. திருவள்ளுவர் 'அடல்வேண்டும் ஐந்தன் புலத்தை விடல்வேண்டும் வேண்டிய வெல்லாம் ஒருங்கு' எனக் கூறுகிறார். இதன் பொருள் ஐம்புல நுகர்ச்சியை தடுத்தல்வேண்டும். அதற்கு ஏதுவாக ஐம்பொறிகள் விழைந்து பற்றற்கேதுவான நுகர்ச்சிப் பொருள்களை முற்றும் விடுதல்வேண்டும் என்பதேயாம். நுகர்ச்சிப் பொருளுள்ளவரை பொறிகளைத் தடுத்தல் கூடாது. உதாரணமாக, எனக்கு காப்பி சாப்பிடும் பழக்கமுண்டு; கையில் காசும் காப்பிக்கடையுமிருக்குமானால் யான் காப்பிச் சாப்பிடாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. யானே காப்பி கிளப்புகளில்லாத காட்டுபுறம் பக்கம் போய்விடுவேனாயின் காப்பி எண்ணந் தோன்றாது, பலியாது மறந்துவிடும். அவ்வாறே மதுபானக் கடைகளை மூடிவிட்டால் குடிப்பழக்கம் ஒழிந்துவிடும். கடைகளை மூடாது எத்தனை பிரசாரம் செய்யினும் விழலாக முடியும். கடைகளைச் சாத்திவிடுவதோடு அப்பணங்களை ஆதிதிராவிட மக்களின் அபிவிருத்திக்குச் செலவழிக்கலாம். மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரம் மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் செய்த அளவிற்கு வேறு யாராலுஞ் செய்யமுடியாது. காங்கிரஸ்காரர் செய்த அளவிற்குச் சர்க்காரால் செய்ய முடியுமா? யான் எனது சொந்த முயற்சியால் மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரம் செய்தேன். என்னை அரஸ்டு செய்யும்படி ஜில்லா மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் ஒரு காலத்தில் உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்தார். மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரம் செய்பவர்களை தடுப்பதில்லை யென்றால் எப்பொழுதோ அது வெற்றி பெற்றிருக்கும். ஆதலால் ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் பூரணமாக மதுபானக் கடைகளை ஒழித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். யானிருக்கும் ஜில்லாவில் பூரண மதுவிலக்கு செய்யும்படி அரசாங்கத்தார் முயற்சிக்கப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன்.

"மதுவால் வரும் பணம் எங்கள் இரத்தத்தைப் பிழிந்து எடுப்பதாகும். அரசாங்கத்தார் மதுவிலக்கால் பணகஷ்டமுண்டாகும் எனக் கருதுவாராயின் எங்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டு வேண்டாம், நிலம்வேண்டாம், படிப்பு வேண்டாம், மற்றும் பல நன்மைகளையும் தியாகஞ் செய்ய சித்தமாயிருக்கிறோம். வீடு, நிலம், படிப்பு முதலான எல்லா நன்மைகளையும்விட மதுபானத் தீமையே பெரிதாயிருப்பதால் அதனை அடியோடு ஒழிக்க வேண்டும்.

தர்க்காஸ்து நிலம்.

"நிலம் கொடுக்கும் முறை சரியாயில்லையென கடந்த மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக ஒப்பாரி பாடினேன். இன்றையவரை யாதொரு சீர்திருத்தமும் ஏற்படவில்லை. இவ்வாண்டின் இறுதியில் யாங்கள் கவுன்சிலைவிட்டு வெளியேறுஞ் சமயத்தில் எங்கள் வகுப்பினர் எங்களைப்பார்த்து நீங்கள் சட்ட சபையில் உறுப்பினராயிருந்து யாதுகாரியம் செய்தீர்களென்று கேட்டால் ஒப்பாரி பாடினோம் என்பதைத் தவிர வேறு என்ன பதில் கூறமுடியும். எங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கும் நிலங்களெல்லாம் பெரும்பாலும் மலையாயிருக்கும், கடலாயிருக்கும், மடுவாயிருக்கும் அல்லது ஆகாயமாயிருக்கும். எங்கேனும் தப்பித்தவறி நல்ல நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் சட்டப் பிசகாக கொடுத்து விட்டார்களென ரத்துசெய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் இது விஷயத்தில் யாதுஞ் சிரத்தையெடுத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. ஏதேனும் பிசகு நடக்கும் விஷயமாகக் கேள்விகள் கேட்டால் ஆம், உண்டு, யோசிப்போம், தெரியாது, விசாரிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்களேயொழிய அதுபற்றி நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது அரிதாயிருக்கிறது.

"மைசூர் அரசாங்கத்தில் ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு நிலங்கள் இலவசமாக கொடுப்பதோடு சுமார் எண்பது ரூபாய்கள் ஜீவனத்திற்கு இலவசமாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மாடுகள், விதை முதலானவற்றிற்கு கடனாக எண்பது ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். சுதேச சமஸ்தானத்தில் ஏழைகளுக்கு நிலங்கள் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் இத்துணை உதவிகள் செய்யும்போது மிகவும் பெருமைவாய்ந்த பிரிட்டிஷ் ராஜாங்கத்தில் ஏன் அவ்வாறு செய்யக்கூடாது. இனியேனும் தாராளசிந்தை காட்டும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"நிலங்களை தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கிவைக்க வேண்டுமென அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்தாலும் கீழுள்ள சிப்பந்திகள் கெடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸரை ஏற்படுத்தி நல்ல நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கி வைத்து ஏழை மக்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமெனவும் அவ்விஷயத்தில் தீவிரமாக முயற்சிக்கும் அதிகாரிக்கு பதவியை உயர்த்தப்படுமெனவும் அரசாங்கத்தார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களானால் அது உண்மையாகவே உதவி செய்ததாகும்.

ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள்.

"ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் யாண்டும் ஒழுங்காயில்லையென நிச்சயமாகக் கூறலாம். சில இடங்களில் தாலூகா போர்டு நியமனங்கள் தாலூகா போர்டு தலைவர்களின் பண்ணையின் அல்லது தன் உறவினர் பண்ணையாளாகவிருக்கும். சிதம்பரத்தில் அவ்வாறே நடந்திருக்கிறது. இவ்விஷயமாக இந்த கனந் தங்கிய சபையில் யான் கேள்விக் கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் மாயவரத்தில் நடந்திருப்பதாகவும் கேள்வி. தாலூகா போர்டுகள் அதனதன் தலைவருடைய நன்மைக்காகவும் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் அவற்றின் தலைவருக்காகவுமே பெரும்பாலுமிருந்துவருகிறது. இரட்டையாட்சி முறையால் எங்கள் வகுப்பார்க்கு யாது நன்மையில்லை. அதனால் தேசமக்களுக்குள் பணச்செலவுகளும் சண்டைகளுந்தான் பெருகிவருகிறது. யானிருக்கும் ஜில்லாவில் சிதம்பரம் நகர பரிபாலன சபை

28th February 1929] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

யையும் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஜில்லா போர்டு சபையையுமே உதாரணமாகக் கொள்ளலாம். லோகல் போர்டு நியமனங்களை போர்டுத் தலைவர்களின் அபிப்பிராயங்களைக் கேட்டுசெய்யாமல் அரசாங்கத்தாரே நேரே வைத்துக்கொள்வது நலம். போர்டுகளின் வேலைகள் சரியாயில்லையென்பதனை உணரவேண்டுமாயின் வெளியூர் பாதைகளைச் சென்று பாருங்கள். ஏராளமாகப் பணஞ் செலவு செய்தும் பாதைகள் ஒழுங்காகவில்லை. ஆதலால் லோகல் போர்டுகள் உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்ற தலைவர்களிடம் இருப்பதை அடியோடு எடுத்துவிட்டு சம்பளம் வாங்கும் அதிகாரிகளைத் தலைவராக்குதல் பயன் தருவதாயிருக்கும்.

கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துக் கோர்ட்டுகள்.

"கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துக் கோர்ட்டுகள்.—எங்கள் வகுப்பினரை வலியவர்களிடத்தில் பிடித்துக் கொடுக்கும் ஸ்தாபனமாயிருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களிஷ்டம்போலாட்டுமிடத்தில் தங்களிஷ்டம்போல் நடவாதவிடத்து மிராசுதாரரே வாதியாகவும் அவர்களே நீதிபதியாகவுமிருந்து ஏழைகளைத் தண்டிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே பஞ்சாயத்துக் கோர்ட்டுகள் ஏழைகளை வலியவர்களிடம் காட்டிக்கொடுக்கும் ஸ்தாபனங்களாயிருப்பதால் அவற்றையும் அடியோடு ஒழிக்கவேண்டும்.

பஞ்சாயத்துச் சபைகள்.

"இது கிராமங்களின் நன்மைக்காக ஏற்பட்டது. இதுவும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் நன்மையை கருதுவதில்லை. இதன்மூலம் கிராமத்திற்கும் அவர்கள் கோயிலுக்குமே ஆக்கந் தேடுகிறார்கள்.

சுகாதாரம்.

"வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் சுகாதாரத்திற்காக ஏராளமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதில் எங்களுக்கு எள்ளளவும் பயனில்லை. யான் பிறந்து முப்பத்தெட்டு வயதாகிறது, இதுவரைக்கும் எந்தச் சேரியிலும் எந்த சுகாதார இலாகா அதிகாரியும் வந்ததாக யான் பார்க்கவில்லை. சேரிகளில் சுகாதாரங்கள் மிகவும் சீர்கேடாகவிருக்கிறது. காலரா நோய் முதலிய தொத்து நோய்கள் முதல்முதல் சேரிக்குத்தான் வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு உதவிசெய்ய அதிகாரிகள் முன் வருவதில்லை. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஜலவசதி சரியாயில்லை. இவ்விஷயத்தில் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் சிரத்தை காட்டுவதில்லை. தாலூகா போர்டிலோ கிணறுகள் வெட்டுகிறார்கள். அவைகள் சில நாளில் தண்ணீரில்லாமல் பாழ்படுகிறது. தொழிற் கம்மிஷனர் இலாகாவிலும் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுகிறார்கள், அவைகள் சில வேலைக்காரருக்கும் குத்தகைக்காரருக்கும் பிழைப்பிற்கு ஏதுவாயிருக்கிறது. சில நாளில் கிணறுகள் இடிந்தோ தண்ணீரில்லாமலோ பாழ்படுகிறது. தண்ணீரில்லாமல் சுகாதாரம் ஏற்படாது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் குறைகளையும் தேவைகளையும் தெரியவேண்டுமானால் அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் சேரிகளைச் சென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்போது வந்திருக்கும் ஸைமன் கமிஷனர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று சேரிகளை பாராமல் போனால் உண்மையாகவே ஜனங்களின் குறைகளை உணரவேமாட்டார்கள்.

தொழிற் கம்மிஷனர் இலாகா.

"எங்கள் நன்மையைக் கருதி அரசாங்கத்தார் மிகவும் இரக்கத்தோடு தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் மிகவும் நன்னோக்கத்தோடு ஆரம்பித்திருந்தாலும் ஜில்லாக்களில் லேபர் ஆபீஸர் வரையுள்ளவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தார் கருத்தையும் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களின் கோரிக்கைகளையும் உணராமலோ அல்லது வேண்டுமென்றே மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு அனுகூலமாயிருக்கிறார்கள். விலையுயர்ந்த நன்செய் நிலங்களை வாங்கித் தூர்க்கமுடியாமலும் வீடுகட்டமுடியாமலும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பாடசாலை, கிணறுகளின் கட்டிடங்களும் செம்மையாக யில்லை. பணம் விழலாகச் செலவழிகிறது. இதற்கு ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் அடங்கிய போர்டு ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தி அப்போர்டாரின் அபிப்பிராயப்படி ஜில்லா ஆபீஸர்கள் நடப்பார்களாயின் தொழிற் கம்மிஷனர் இலாகா வேலை மிகவும் பயன்றரும். தற்போது லேபர் ஆபீஸராக வருபவர்களில் பலர் ஜாதி இந்துவாயிருப்பதால் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வதாகக் காட்டி பாதகஞ் செய்கிறார்கள். லேபர் ஆபீஸர் ஆதிதிராவிடராயிருந்தாலும் பிசகு நடவாது. முக்கியமாக போர்டு ஏற்படுத்தி அதன்கீழ் நடத்தும்படிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாங்கள் கேட்பது சுயராஜ்யமல்ல. வயிற்றுக்கு உணவும், நல்ல ஜலமும், நல்ல காற்றும், சிறிது அறிவுந்தான் கேட்கிறோம்."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, if I rise to speak on this occasion I do not do so either to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for all the excellences of the budget which he has the privilege to present to us or to condemn him for all the defects in it for which he may be as responsible as my humble self or the hon. Member Mr. Satyamurti. On a general review of the whole budget as it has been presented to us, I as a plain man and an honest man (Cries of 'Oh'!) have reason to think that there is much room for satisfaction.

"Sir, so far as the clearing of the debts are concerned, a member of this Honourable House said it is better for the presidency to have more debts than to clear them. I may say, with some knowledge of the conditions of this presidency that clearing of the debts is certainly a much better thing than incurring debts. Whenever there is an opportunity to clear off the debts I think we should avail ourselves of it. And I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for having come forward to do so.

"To a minority community member as I am, the most striking feature is that in the different departments of the administration there is a general lack of proper representation of the minority communities. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Under 'Justice' also.) I do not want to go into this question in detail. As my hon. Friend from Chingleput has already dealt with it fully, I am only referring to the most striking instance, namely, the absence of a Muslim member in the High Court. (Swarajist cries of 'Hear, hear'.) This has been a standing grievance of my community. Not only that. This Government has in this very House and also outside given promises which till to-day have not been redeemed. I think it is high time that our friend the hon. the Law Member bore this in mind and redeemed the promise which this Government have made to this community. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: He has nothing to do with it) (Laughter).

28th February 1929] [Mr. P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib]

"The next important thing, so far as I am concerned, is the oft-repeated question of the Kattalai dam. On this matter I do not think I will be erring if I bring home to this House the fact that the Government in this case also have made several promises but have gone back several times on those promises though now they have come forward with a little help. My only request now is that they should stand fast to their promises and see that something is really done in connection with this much-vexed problem and the situation in Trichinopoly relieved. In dealing with this question I cannot forget to mention the fact that though no scheme was ready last year, there was a provision of as much as nine lakhs of rupees for this project. I do not know who is responsible for the disappearance of even that sum from this year's budget. I now find that only a small sum of a lakh of rupees has been provided for this purpose though some steps forward have been already taken in the matter and Government are in a position to know that it requires a much larger sum than nine lakhs if it only makes up its mind to start the work in right earnest and finish it this year. I shall not take up the time of this House any more than to mention a little about the question of prohibition. As I have already given expression in this House, as a Mussalman (Cries of: 'Oh') I do not want any legislation in this matter. Our religious injunctions and social injunctions are strong on the point and I am proud to say that we do not want any legislation on this subject. So far as the present provision of four lakhs is concerned, although I am not personally aware of the programme of the hon. the Minister for Excise, it strikes me that it is a very poor provision for such a big scheme. (Swarajists: What is the the scheme please ?) If I suggest any scheme—I do not know what the Excise Minister's scheme is—I will put it to him that this problem has to be tackled among the labouring classes as it obtains mostly among them. I suggest that the only way of doing propaganda work is to establish schools where religious and secular learning will be given in such a way that they can easily and at no distant date learn to avoid this devil of drink and save themselves and save their brethren."

* Mr. K. Uppi Sahib :—"I join my hon. Friends who have preceded me in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member for the lucidity with which he has introduced his budget this year. The hon. Mr. Moir has always been a lucid speaker and this year he has set a new example by telling us something about the policy of the Government and I congratulate him on that also. 3-45 p.m.

"Now, proceeding to my doleful story which I have to repeat year after year before this Council about the fate of my community the Mappillas. Sir, ever since the Malabar rebellion which broke out some eight years ago, the policy of the Government towards these unfortunate people has been one of vindictiveness rather than of sympathy, because if we look back to the treatment of this unfortunate people in all these six or eight years, we find that in spite of repeated statements of the Government from the highest to the lowest that Mappillas are a misguided ignorant community, we will find that Government have done nothing to remove their ignorance. They have never looked at the Mappillas problem with sympathetic eyes. You are aware that about five or six years ago, about 5,000 or 6,000 Mappillas were shut up in prison. Afterwards a number of women and children were enticed away to the Andamans under the guise of helping them and nobody knows what their fate is now. You will see that a number of persons who have been released

are not allowed to go to Malabar and but are kept in this city and other towns of the Presidency on a starvation allowance of only As. 2-8 per day. They are never allowed to go from one street to another. Recently one of such detenues in Madras who has his father—75 or 80 years old man—in Vellore asked permission through the Commissioner of Police in Madras to allow him to go to Vellore so that he might be of some help to the father and his son. But the Government had the cruelty to deny him the permission asked for. Six months ago a detenue whose fate has very often been discussed on the floor of this House and who was suffering from consumption wanted permission to be released for the purpose of going to a sanatorium was refused permission for a long time. But after repeated requests when the Government at last agreed to permit his condition became hopeless and he succumbed to it. Then again, what have the Government done to remove the ignorance of Mappillas except stationing a body of special police in Malabar who have done such ignominous acts there as they have done in the city of Madras in arresting a band of Swarajists recently. What are the special Police doing in Malabar? You will find that they do nothing there and they are nothing short of devils. These police people have done all sorts of havoc in Malabar in the name of His Majesty the King-Emperor and in the name of peace and order of Government. The Government have done nothing for these Mappillas to remove their ignorance except appointing a Special Assistant Educational officer. They have not lifted their little finger to remove the ignorance of the Mappillas. I ask what will happen if Mappillas are permitted to return home. The large number of Mappilla prisoners who have been released in batches of 100 in all these years have not set fire to Arabian Sea. The hon. the Law Member has got some stake in Malabar. Malabar and he knows the real temperament of these Mappillas. He knows full well that many of these prisoners are really innocent people and they had nothing to do with the rebellion. And yet what the Government have done to release them and restore them to their kith and kin. He knows very well that everything is all right in Malabar. These Mappillas are not habitual criminals. Under abnormal conditions when the agents of the Government were afraid of their lives ran away from their posts, these they might have committed some crimes. It is up to Government to treat such people with at least some mercy. One of the Members of this House, a very respectable man, I mean the janmi representative in the last Council who suffered at the hands of the Mappillas said that 75 per cent of the prisoners who were in jail were really innocent. And this is a statement made by one who was in the thick of the rebel area and who suffered most at the hands of the Mappillas. But this Government nevertheless keeps them still in jails and spends 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees in maintaining a special police to keep these Mappillas in terror.

"What have the Government done during the last 150 years to educate these Mappillas? They say that Mappillas are averse to take themselves to education. I say they were never averse to it. You never gave them the kind of education which they wanted. If you make some provision to teach them Arabic language, they will very readily take to education. Every Mappila boy and girl attend the village schools and maktabs. But they are afraid to go to such schools where Arabic is not taught because they are afraid they will be deprived of their religion in course of time. Make some provision to teach them Arabic and see whether they study or not. I say the policy of the Government is to keep them always as an explosive and set

them on fire whenever the Government find that there is a necessity for it. That is what the Government do. I say give them that sort of education which they want, and not thrust down their throat what they do not like. Make provision to teach Arabic, the problem of Mappilla will be three-fourths solved."

* Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur:—" Mr. President, Sir, let me congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the very interesting and able budget he presented to this Council. It is a clear and comprehensive statement of the present financial condition and future commitments and a well balanced and a prosperous budget at this juncture.

" I take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of this hon. House a few facts concerning military men whom I have the honour of representing in this Council as a military man. When I entered this Council in 1926 I thought I would be able to do some good to the military people of this Presidency and be useful to them. It is almost two years since I entered this Council but I am sorry to say I have been unable to do anything for them although I have brought to the notice of the Government a few grievances such as the claims of ex-military men who have served in the War as non-combatants for the grant of lands on dharkast. I have recommended that at least five acres of lands should be assigned to them when available in preference to non-military men. They have served with us in the war zones and they have got medals. If the claims of these poor men are not considered, the war medals given to them by the Government are not much valued and will give the men little or no satisfaction. If they are not given, then these medals are nothing but mere lead or silver pieces.

" Secondly, I have asked the Government that the retired Indian Military officers should be given seats in the Municipalities, District Boards, Taluk Boards, etc., by nominations so that they may ventilate the grievances of their fellow men in those bodies. What the Government promised was that they would give them nominations to Municipalities and District Boards but, as regards Taluk Boards, they should consult the Presidents of District Boards. I approached the Presidents of District Boards and they said 'Yes'. But nothing after all has been done.

" It is a known fact that military people are always poor and they cannot spend large sums of money for getting into these bodies by election. If they want to do so, they will have to buy votes actually. For that they are very poor.

" Thirdly there are some funds opened by the Government to help ex-soldiers and their families. These are the Indian Army Benevolent Fund, and the India and Burma Military and Marine Fund, etc. I was an hon. correspondent of the District Soldiers Committee and the Madras Soldiers Board and I recommended some really deserving cases, about a dozen, to the Government through the proper channel.

" Unfortunately for Madrasis only one of those twelve cases was favourably 4 p.m. considered. I call them unfortunate because the Government did not consider the loyal service which the Madrasis rendered and the work done by them at the time of the Great Indian Mutiny and saved the situation of the Government. The Government have disbanded all the Madrasi regiments and they have only a minimum of three—Pioneer regiments and a Sappers and Miners Battalion

for the Madras Presidency—and the Presidency is now guarded by the army of other province. Considering the strength of the old gallant Madras army the present strength is a trifle. This is a shame for the Madrasis. Why I say all this is because the real claims of the widows of the Madrasis ex-sepoys who have served even in the Great War, I imagine, have been overlooked by the Government same as they did to the old Madras army. I have, therefore, to bring these facts to the notice of this Council. I shall give you a few instances. A man retired from field service without pension. Probably he got some gratuity. He came here and died within a year leaving his poor widow and four children. He did not get any pension because he died in India. If he had died in the war, his widow and children would have got some pension. I have recommended that his widow should get something from the funds. His case was not favourably considered by the Government.

"I shall give another instance. A man retired here and he died. He also served in the Great War and got no pension because he did not serve long enough to get a pension on account of the demobilisation of the Madras army. His poor widow cannot use one of her arms; she has a child. She is working for her belly. Is it right that recommendations in such cases should not be considered favourably? There are funds for helping in such cases. The Government say that they are helping a large number of people. The cases I mentioned were not considered at all. I think because they are Madrasis?

"Lastly, I recommended to the Government that the sons of retired Indian officers and sons of soldiers should be given some preference in the matter of getting civil appointments. It is a fact well known that these poor officers and sepoys are unable to spend money for the education of their children out of the small pay they get from the Government. The Government have promised several times that such cases would be favourably considered, but they have done nothing at all. Thanks to the Madras Soldiers Board; they also made recommendations. What was the result? When their applications reach the proper authorities, they have to encounter many difficulties and obstacles. Nobody considers these applications and the applicants return disappointed. Therefore some rules should be framed to help these unfortunate military people. As I stated before, there are only three regiments now. The number is very limited now, and the sons and relatives of ex-military men are unable to enlist themselves in the army. For these reasons I submit to the House that some definite rules should be framed by the Government just to help the poor ex-soldiers of this Presidency. The time at my disposal is very brief. I have no time to refer to other matters, such as, water difficulty in Salem, about which I have spoken on other occasions in this Council. I shall take another opportunity to explain these during this budget session."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for all the new schemes of expenditure which he has provided for in this budget for the good of this Presidency. The items that are of special interest to me are those relating to education and medical relief.

"Regarding education, the liberal provision that has been made in this budget for the expansion and development of girls' education is very gratifying indeed, the increase, for example, in the number of Inspectresses, the promotion of women subordinate officials to the Madras Educational Service grade, the appointment of Physical Directors and Directresses to train teachers in physical

education and, above all, a change in the curriculum by the introduction of music in the curricula of studies in the girls' schools and the training of L.T. teachers in a course of domestic science, the opening of a hostel for the Hobart's Training School which last item is very pleasing indeed because Hobart's Training School for Muhammadan Girls is the only secondary school for Muslim girls in the whole Presidency, the opening of the School of Arts, facilities for the training of women teachers and increased boarding grants to Indian orphans. These are all, in my opinion, steps in the right direction because girls should be given education with twofold objects in view. They should not only be trained to become independent and self-supporting and useful citizens but also be trained to fulfil efficiently the functions of home life. The education they receive should make them good house-keepers, efficient house-wives and enlightened mothers so as to enable them to train the future citizens of the State on the right and modern lines.

" But I should like to point out one or two omissions in the provision for the expansion of women's education. We all know the Lady Willingdon Training College in Madras has both a training and practising section. After I came into the Council, the necessity for expanding the college has been brought to the notice of the Government more than once and so also the necessity for the construction of a hostel for girls. Girls are now lodged in different houses. The houses are old-fashioned and do not fulfil modern hygienic and sanitary conditions. In addition, the lodging of girls in different hostels such as Brahman, non-Brahman, Christian and Adi-Dravida does not develop in the girls a co-operative spirit and does not tend to the growth of nationalism. I feel, Sir, that platform oratory is of no use unless the initiative for social reform and social amelioration comes from our women. From both points of view, I would humbly urge upon the attention of the Government that the question of building a common hostel for the Lady Willingdon College should be taken up first. The present hostels have not sufficient living space and no open ground for girls to take exercise. The hon. Members know that our girls suffer under very many disabilities and they are not as free as our boys to move about. Unless a good and hygienic hostel is given to that college in the near future, the health of those girls is bound to suffer.

" I do not know, Sir, why the number of widow scholarships attached to the Lady Willingdon College have been reduced and the provision for scholarships for non-Brahman and Adi-Dravida girls is still very inadequate. Seeing that there are not sufficient number of secondary schools in the Presidency and girls that seek higher education have to come all the way to Madras from the mufassal because their parents are not prepared to incur heavy expenditure on the education of their girls, I submit that the Government should consider the necessity for increasing the number of these scholarships so that we may have a large number of educated women not only for maternity and child welfare work but also for the posts of primary school teachers as co-education will not be possible without a sufficient number of women teachers. We know that co-education will be popular only if women teachers are in charge of both boys and girls up to a certain age.

" Then the question of providing quarters for women teachers must engage the attention of the Government because it is a very serious problem in every province. When town girls are asked to go to villages, the difficulty of finding houses for them is enormous indeed. Owing to the prevalence of caste

system in the villages, Christian teachers do not get houses easily and unless special allowance is given to the primary women teachers or unless the authorities build quarters for these women teachers near the schools we will not be attracting the town girls to the village schools. As the literacy of women is very low even in this Presidency which is the most advanced in India in women's education (the percentage is only 2·5 per cent) and as the disparity between boys and girls is very great (boys 9·5 and girls 2·5) and only one girl for every 15 boys has the benefit of education, adult education centres, social service organizations, such as the Sarada Ladies Union, Seva Sadan and other Christian missionary organizations which are engaged in training widows and destitute women by a short and intensive course of training as teachers, health visitors, midwives and nurses, should receive liberal grants.

"Another item that does not find a place in the budget is medical inspection for girls in secondary and elementary schools. I am glad to know that medical inspection of boys in secondary schools has been made compulsory, and also in elementary schools where the Compulsory Education Act is in force; but I feel sorry to note that it has been made only optional in the case of girls in secondary schools. In view of the fact that our girls are going to be future mothers, I feel that they ought to have received even the first consideration. The plea that is very often advanced that lady doctors are not available is not correct because we have a number of women doctors without employment in this Presidency. Even in the backward province of Bihar and Orissa, a whole-time medical officer is appointed to perform the duties of medical inspection of girls.

"Then, with regard to the provision of conveyances for Muhammadan girls, the Government stated this morning in reply to interpellations that it was not possible to provide conveyances for girls studying in classes higher than the fourth and fifth classes. My experience with the Hobart Training School is that girls even in classes below the fifth class are aged and the parents would not send them to school unless they were provided conveyance. I really do not understand, Sir, why the girls should be punished by their being deprived of education and enlightenment for a custom for which the whole community is responsible.

"The Government, through the Labour Commissioner, looks after the educational interests of the Adi-Dravida boys. They have been given hostels and in this year's budget, there is liberal provision for educational, industrial and boarding grants. I do not know whether that provision will go to the benefit of the Adi-Dravida girls also. My study of the previous quinquennial report shows that the girls have been left out always of any new educational schemes. The Labour department gives a scholarship of Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 for both boys and girls which does not benefit girls because without the help of residential scholarships, they could not secure the benefit of higher education. Seeing that the community is backward in many ways—educationally, socially and economically—I feel that Adi-Dravida girls should receive better consideration at the hands of the Government than even their boys because reform to be effective, should begin from the women of that community.

"Coming now to medical relief, I am very thankful to the hon. the Finance Member for the provision that has been made in the budget for additions to the existing hospitals and dispensaries, for the appointment of venereal

specialist, for proper equipment of the nose and ears department and for many other things which I have no time to refer to. But I am sorry to note that no provision has been made for additions to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. I do not know why. This question has been before the Government from the year 1922. Since I became a Member of this Council, I have been often reminded by the Superintendent of the Hospital on the urgency of the matter. I put interpellations in the Council and the then Minister, Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, promised to look into the matter. Plans and estimate were called for. Nothing more was done. I find no provision at all in this year's budget. The matter is very urgent. Not only the students, the staff and the nurses but also patients suffer great inconvenience for want of adequate accommodation."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I shall finish my remarks, if you will allow me one or two minutes."

The hon. the President called on the next speaker Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall not begin with the ceremonial congratulations either to the hon. the Finance Member or to the Government. Sir, some of the previous speakers said that the Government had no policy. I am afraid that is not true. The Government of this Presidency as the Government of any other Presidency has a policy. In my opinion, the Government of Madras has a policy which is one not in agreement with the desires and aspirations of the people whom it governs. If we take up one department after another, we find that the Government has been following a particular policy. If we take agriculture, instead of improving agriculture with a view to improving the position of the agriculturist, the Government has been following a policy alien to any such idea. After all, we find the Government in recent years has been attempting to introduce innovations in their agricultural policy. But, if we really take into consideration the time that they take, I am sure it will be a century or two centuries before they come to adopt modern systems of agriculture in our province. Sir, the Government is anxious to see that the land revenue is increased, but at the same time it does not make any attempt to improve the position of the agriculturist in our province. How can the Government merely enhance the revenue when the agriculturists are becoming poorer and poorer every day? Sir, with regard to the top-heavy establishment, the system has become so wooden that it has become impossible for any Finance Member or any Member of the Government, however well-intentioned he might be, to effect any real saving or retrenchment. On the other hand, what is going on is that the expenditure on establishment has been going up, and especially ever since the introduction of the reforms our expenditure has gone up very high. If the Government has a policy different from what it is pursuing, I am sure they would not have lost a moment's time in introducing retrenchments in all departments of Government. 4-15 p.m.

"Sir, let us take up the Police department, for instance. There also the Government this year has tried to introduce changes and asked for increase particularly in the City of Madras and that too not for the benefit of

Indians. The Government has introduced an invidious distinction between one community and another. The scheme which the Commissioner of Police has prepared and which evidently has been accepted by the Government of Madras is for paying higher salary to the European and Anglo-Indian communities than to the members belonging to Indian communities. Why should the Police force be increased at all? It is because this Government is an alien Government which is not founded on the sympathy and trust of the people but always afraid of the people. When we have a Government whose policy is not alien to the aspirations of the people, I am sure there would be no desire on the part of Government to enhance or increase the Police force. As long as the Government is every moment afraid of the people and is not in sympathy with the aspirations of the people, the expenditure on the Police force will always be going on increasing.

"Then, Sir, with regard to Jails also, there is a good deal of retrenchment to be effected. Why should the jails be increased and even then what has been done? No Indian has been given any higher place but what is being done is to bring Indian Medical Service officers as Superintendents of Jails and also Anglo-Indians as Deputy Jailers. Three years ago, the Member in charge of Jails got applications from Indians, but he has not up to this date appointed any Indian as Deputy Jailer.

"Sir, then with regard to Education, although it seems to be that some more money is allotted than in previous years, I must say here that the very idea of the Government is wrong. What they have been doing, as we have seen in the case of the Annamalai University, is that they want to bring into existence universities for arts colleges. That certainly is not the thing we want to-day. What is required to-day is the spread of elementary education throughout the province. That is one thing. The other thing that we want is the establishment of industrial schools and colleges. Instead of this, what we are having is a multiplication of arts colleges and arts universities which are absolutely unnecessary at the present time, if we are anxious to see that our economic position is to be bettered.

"Sir, with regard to Muslim education, something has been done and I am glad that some money is allotted for the construction of buildings for the Muhammadan College. I am afraid that Muslim education in the province requires a thorough enquiry. I am sure the hon. the Chief Minister will agree with me when I say that we must have a committee appointed of non-official Muslims and officials to go and make a thorough enquiry into Muslim education.

"Sir, with regard to public health, a good deal has to be done and the hon. the Deputy President has referred to that matter. I am sure the Government will see to it that it does not pursue a policy of not giving relief to the masses in all parts of the Presidency.

"Sir, with regard to the way in which local bodies are working, I am afraid, it is a matter which is highly deplorable. These district boards are not at all satisfactory. Let us look at the district board of Chingleput. What is happening there is that instead of really democratic institutions working from day to day, the district board president has got a centre around him and has been going on in his own way. The recent happenings have shown that he has without consulting the district board taken into his own hands the presentation of an address to the Simon Commission. Only after

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the presentation of the address he comes back to the district board and takes the sanction of the district board. Sir, it is a very deplorable state of affairs, but the Chief Minister says that his hands are bound. I do not know why he says so, because if he is really anxious to see that these district boards work properly he should pull them up whenever they go wrong, he can set them right."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to mention a few matters for the consideration of this hon. House and for the consideration of Government, matters which are of considerable importance and essential for the welfare of our province. Before dealing with the general matters, I would like to talk of things nearer home. I would invite the attention of Government to the conditions in my own district of Tinnevelly. Time and again the attention of this hon. House and also of the Government has been drawn to the failure of crops, failure of harvests and failure of seasons in the district of Tinnevelly. It appears to me that as time passes by, these failures are coming round in a nearer and closer circle. It appears to me that if things are allowed to go on like this, shortly, the once prosperous, once rich Tinnevelly, will be faced with a remorseless fate. On certain occasions I put interpellations to the hon. the Revenue Member as regards the progress in connexion with what is known as the Papanasam Electric scheme. There is an idea prevalent in the district that the Government are going to have an important project which is waiting for the Papanasam waterfall. It is a matter of common knowledge that year after year, in certain seasons of the year, the ryots are anxiously straining their eyes for every drop of available water. At certain other seasons, the river Tambraparani flows full and deep and wastefully falls into the waters of the Bay of Bengal. The people are looking forward to Government to see if in connexion with the Papanasam scheme something will not be done and some steps will not be taken in order to relieve the present situation. The people are wistfully looking forward to a reservoir scheme by which the waters of the Tambraparani can be held up in flood time and given them by distributing it to them during times of scarcity, a scheme which will bring happiness and prosperity and peace and contentment to thousands of the people in Tinnevelly district and yet time after time the same answer is given to the interpellation, namely, that the matter is being investigated by some officer, I am not able to remember the name of the officer.

" Sir, the investigation was begun, it continues and no one knows when it will end, where it will end and what tangible and practical results will be achieved by it. Anyhow it seems to me, Sir, that it is high time that Government should do something to prevent the frequent failure of crops by conserving water when it flows in abundance and distribute it in times of scarcity. 1-30 p.m.

" One other matter which I wish to bring to the notice of this House is the forest administration in the Tinnevelly district. Sir, it is only a few months ago that I brought to the notice of Government the great hardships and sufferings encountered by the ryots. There is a village which is bounded on its three sides by the forest area, and by the paddy fields on its fourth side. For small petty offences, which do not deserve the name of offence, such as picking of small chips of wood, they are taken to criminal courts and got punished. If a cattle strays out, the owner is severely punished. (A

voice: And yet you support Government!) Close to the forests lie paddy fields, and how can cattle be prevented from straying to the reserve forests where there is rich vegetation? Sir, Government was petitioned and they said that if the forests were thrown open for grazing cattle, the pattadars will be affected as cattle will have greater access to the paddy fields.

"Another matter which I wish to emphasize is with regard to the administration of criminal justice. As I have said more than once, it is an open secret that the jury system obtaining in this province is not above corruption. Recently interpellations regarding the allowances given to assessors and jurors were put and it was brought to the notice of the hon. the Law Member that assessors coming from local areas were not given any batta at all; and those coming from a distance were given an insufficient sum. If, for instance, an assessor goes from Palamcottah to Tinnevelly, he gets no batta at all The cost of travelling to and fro, the cost of his meals and lunch—everything he has to meet from his own pocket. Hence jurymen and assessors are not above corruption. Further, Sir, respectable men do not come and they even evade service of summons. Hence to maintain the purity of administration of justice, I request Government to mend matters before they take a bad turn."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—"Mr. President, Sir, allow me to say a few words on a few matters which I gathered from a cursory reading of the hon. the Finance Member's budget speech. I would like to confine myself to a few subjects rather than touch on a variety of topics. For some time past I have been urging upon the hon. the Law Member and incidentally on the hon. the Finance Member also, the necessity for improving the staff of the Labour Commissioner, the protector of the depressed classes, especially at a time when the work is being pushed through somewhat intensively under the able guidance of the present Labour Commissioner, Mr. Slater. No words can adequately express our gratitude to the intensity of work that he did and the amount of interest that he took in the cause of the depressed classes; and we all thought that our recommendations in the advisory board would be accepted by Government and given effect to. But we are sorry to find that no mention is made of this in the hon. the Finance Member's speech. We do not know what happened to our proposals. While we find provision made for new schemes which probably again will not be utilized as in the past year, we see no provision made for improving the staff of the Labour Commissioner.

"Another thing which I want to bring to the notice of Government is that the money which had been allotted hitherto for education has been absorbed wholly by the universities, but nevertheless we are glad to note that in future the scheme of elementary education will be introduced. I have no doubt the hon. the Minister for Education will appreciate our position and grant us the request that we have been constantly making.

"Sir, we want residential hostels to be opened in all districts, or at least in important districts as we find it difficult to get admission in ordinary educational institutions. As the hon. the Deputy President pointed out, except a few missionary institutions here and there, admission to depressed class students is denied in all other schools. Considering this difficulty, I hope the hon. the Education Minister will open residential hostels side by side with the spread of elementary education. I may say here, that if elementary education for depressed classes cannot be introduced without difficulty, then I would

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suggest the opening of schools in cheris. I hope the hon. the Education Minister will give his attention to this matter and utilize some of the money provided for in the budget for this purpose.

"Another point that I wish to bring to the notice of Government is—I do not know whether I can bring it as a charge against Government—the development of rural areas. Sir, in many places there are no roads, or rather no means of communication at all connecting the cheris with the main roads or cheris with villages where caste people reside. I hope Government will pay its attention to this matter and do the needful. I know that recently an industrial hostel has been started in Madras and I hope Government will open such industrial hostels in important districts in the Presidency.

"In conclusion, I do not know whether I should congratulate the hon. the Finance Minister for this budget. He says he hopes to live within his means; the budget does not offer any suggestions as to the future; it is only a statement of the financial position as it stood last year and as it would stand this year and hence, I do not think there is anything to congratulate him on. But as he says we will be able to live within means, it is some satisfaction to us and I congratulate him to that extent."

* Mr. L. K. Tulasiram:—"Sir, I think the general discussion of the budget is to ventilate the grievances of the people and so I request the Members of Government to look to the real grievances of the people. Sir, Government think that only communities exist, only classes exist. They forget the fact that there are other people, the goldsmiths, carpenters, weavers and artisans. May I know who are their representatives here, in this noble hall, who can speak with authority on behalf of these voiceless people. Sir, out of the 615 members in the House of Commons the majority of them represent the labouring classes. Now, Sir, we have in our midst a commission sent by that body to take stock of the present state of affairs. But, has the voice of labour been heard? Sir, labour is the element which has to be cared for by you if at all you are to exist here as you existed all along. If you think that these people are voiceless and can be treated lightly, then I say, Sir, that a cloud is being formed and there will be a storm and then you will have to pay the penalty for your silence and for not heeding their interests. I ask, Sir, out of 18 crores of rupees, what is it you are spending on technical education and on industrial education. Nine students are being taught in the textile school which consumes somewhere about Rs. 62,000, a school for teaching weaving to people in a place where there are no weavers, that is, in a city like Madras. The weavers are all scattered in the villages in the various districts. They cannot come and pay the high rents demanded of them here. It is to satisfy the tastes of a textile expert you have to maintain this huge white elephant of a textile school. It does nothing above teaching half a dozen pupils. A very large sum of Rs. 22·51 lakhs is shown in our budget as expenditure on industries. Out of this, nearly 9 lakhs or so is spent on supervision and direction. And what is the actual amount that is spent on technical education? Has any industry been improved? The gold thread industry which was a stable industry was taken away from us to Lyons. France and Germany are making a monopoly of that industry. The textile industry, the wire-drawing industry, the carpet industry and many more industries have left the country. It is the weavers who suffered most after the advent of Europeans into India. The weavers, I mean the handloom weavers who form such a

4-45 p.m.

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large population of our country snd yet are voiceless, it is their interests that have not been cared for. Now, Sir, we have a Development Minister who may not know much about weaving, warp, weft or shuttle. This is the development that is going on in our country. Leaving aside this matter of development, I say this department is treated in a step-motherly fashion. There is nobody to think about starting industries. There is no Indian Director of Industries. We have a Director of Industries who is out of touch with the industries. We have an Inspector of Industrial Schools who is out of touch with all the labourers. We have schools in places where there are no artisans and no labourers. When we come and ask for something to help us, they come and say 'want of funds.' But funds are available at Mettur for a dairy farm, for refrigerators, for hospitals, etc., for officers at the Mettur dam. While criticizing the Mettur dam, I may say that the dam is no doubt a mile long across the ferocions river Cauvery. We have the lessons of 1924 on the hills, 1,106 feet above the sea level, where it was all a wide sheet of water. I am afraid this Mettur scheme over which all Members of the Government have been so very enthusiastic now, will make them rue the evil day when it was started. It is what I call an unholy attempt to stop such a mighty river as that with a dam one mile long and that with a cement imported from Shahabad and other places. You have launched the Mettur scheme, and though I am not a big engineer like Mr. Mullings and Col Pennycuick to criticize such a dam as that and cannot give real expert opinion, still I say that you have launched a scheme for which you will have to rue one day and for the huge Himalayan blunder which you are committing by indenting machinery from other places in order to give employment for young men who are starving without bread in the streets of London and Lancashire. Sir, you will excuse me for the feelings which I am thus giving expression to.

"Take the administration of civil justice. We see here in the highest court of justice that second appeals are to be heard hereafter by a single judge. One judge gives a decision in the first court; that decision is disturbed by another judge, and in the second appeal you have the farce of that judgment being heard in appeal by one judge. Where are we to go and ventilate our grievances? We have to go to you as you are over the High Court; the Government of Madras is a supreme body over the High Court. The High Court is the highest court of law established by His Majesty, but all our local grievances will have to be ventilated through you. I say that the administration of civil justice—I say with all humility and all responsibility—has become next to that of a farce. It is only the British justice which had a very supreme charm, it was looked upon by us like divine justice, and the dignity, the safety and the responsibility of the British Empire have been very much based on this bedrock. But when you undermine British justice, when it comes to be looked upon as a thing to be laughed at, then you lose all respect and dignity.

"Take the administration of criminal justice. It has been mentioned to me by several members who have had several years' experience at the Bar that the administration of civil justice so long as it is centered in civilians is looked upon as next to nothing. Criminal justice, Sir, is an important thing. We see a young man of 16 being sentenced to death on weak evidence, mere circumstantial evidence. With regard to the selection of jurors and assessors, we see a gentleman who is 80 years old dropping down

dead on the footsteps of the court because he was empanelled as one of the jurors. Look at this irony of justice, a man aged eighty being taken as one of the jurors who cannot stand the worry of attending the court and drops down dead on the steps of the court of justice. Who are responsible for preparing this list of jurors and assessors? Why, in any district, the list of jurors and assessors consists of 55 or 60 per cent of clerks drawing salaries in Collectors' offices or in some of the courts. They are selected simply because they cannot go and hunt after other people. You will find in any list of jurors and assessors, that a major portion consist of the above clerks and also clerks of the Public Works Department and other offices. That is what the administration of civil and criminal justice has come to."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member will have to bring his remarks to a close."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"It is only because you are not finding many speakers that I request for some more time. Anyhow, I bow to your decision, Sir."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, to my mind—I speak with great hesitation—the responsibility of framing the budget is not on the hon. the Finance Member alone but on the other Members of the Government as well. We have got among them, a Brahman, a Mudaliyar, a Zamindar and so on. I do not see any reason why these gentlemen should not put their heads together and allow unity to prevail in the constitution in the way in which things are being done elsewhere. So far as we now see, we are all thinking of our friends by communities and races. They divide people into Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians, etc. Then, they divide people into backward classes, depressed classes, Brahmans and non-Brahmans. Then they begin to divide people according to religions and according to races. This, I submit, is a fundamentally wrong notion, which those in authority will do well to take note of, and must revise their ideas. There are only two classes which we will have to look to. One class is the first class which consists of those people who are to understand the needs of this Presidency. They have to consider and understand what India is going to do, what the Madras Presidency is going to do. We must know what we are to do and we must understand the needs of this Presidency, no matter to what place or caste or creed one may belong. Understanding means union. By understanding I mean understanding any act that is done by the executive, or any act done by the legislature, by the courts, etc., and how these bodies act and react upon one another. Do we take that into consideration? Do we realize the fact that we all are portions of one body, that we are organs in a big state and that each one of us goes to form one whole? However unpleasant it may be, we must discharge our duty eliminating all personal considerations. We have to approximate ourselves in everything we do to that ideal and work for its realization. One of the fundamental things that any Government has to do is to know what are they things that we produce and how are we distributing them. Persons who are well acquainted with production should be in charge of production, and other persons who know how to organize and distribute it should be in charge of distribution. We have to see whether justice is rightly administered. We have to see that there is absolutely no compromise between right and wrong. Especially those in authority and drawing higher salaries should have more responsibility, but not those people who are poorly paid or those who are not

able to earn their bread. For this purpose the actual working of the administrative machine has to be carefully scrutinized. Where there is justice, where there is understanding, administrative efficiency will follow as a matter of course. People must understand and realize that the whole administration, the discharging of the duties of the executive, etc., is based upon definite principles and ideals but not on party considerations or personal prejudices. We have to see whether these rules are followed. Has not the Simon Commission been the touch-stone for every one of us? Has this principle been put before the Simon Commission? Future generations will give a verdict which present generations will find it difficult to accept. But anyhow let us do business in a right spirit.

" Now, the most important point I wish to impress upon the House is that all our energy should be directed to the constitution of the village. First of all, the villages must be made autonomous. There is no use of having local boards and taluk boards alone. First you must make villages self-contained. Let them administer justice among themselves. Let there be a village panchayat with executive, judicial and other functions. If you do this, you will find that you have solved two of the greatest problems. Your land revenue problem will be much more easily solved if you make the village panchayat responsible for the collection of the revenue. This may look only an ideal or merely chimerical, but it is nevertheless a lesson, a method which you will have to resort to, and there is no other way. I challenge any one to suggest a better solution than this, namely, that we should make the village autonomous. The village must collect its own revenue, lay down its own rules, administer justice impartially, and it must do all the work necessary for its betterment. The appointments of tahsildars, revenue inspectors and a good many other officers may be safely abolished. You have got a lot of unemployed educated people. May I suggest that those who are sent to the normal school must have first a clear conception of responsibility and unity of life in the village. Why not our graduates be sent year after year to these villages? Education is in our own hands. They may be given some post-graduate teaching and they must be asked to visit each village so that they may teach the villagers the fundamental principles. All these students should be trained in these fundamental principles. Secondly, they must have a fundamental knowledge of local self-government. Why not our normal school students be inoculated with this idea, namely, the fundamental idea of the principle of village autonomy. Could they not be taught that? Education may be made compulsory if the village organization is perfect. The same man may be the village doctor, the village librarian and the village teacher. So much can be done by means of that single individual. We will not pay our attention to these most important things. We will always be scheming about service, thinking of appointments, thinking of parties and so on. I would request our friends in charge to cease thinking of these things and realize that their responsibility is much greater than that of a clerk. The administration is lifeless; why don't you put life into it? It is a skeleton; why don't you make it enthusiastic? Who are the leaders who will make life worth living, and make work a joy and play? People regard it as drudgery. Why not you make a life of drudgery into a life of resourcefulness, energy and enthusiasm? Will you make your Legislative Council so? otherwise it will continue to be a farce. You have to make your education a reality.

28th February 1929] [Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar]

Is education a reality now? Is there a girls' high school for each district now? We all talk of that wonderful book in which Hindus are ridiculed. Why not make education compulsory in every district?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

III

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Statement [a] showing the names of forest panchayats in Kurnool district and the area of reserve forests under their control (vide answer to questions No. 960, dated 29th November 1928 and No. 1267, dated 1st February 1929).

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1523 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1929, page 189 supra.]

I

Statement referred to in answer to clause (a) of the question.

INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Schedule II—Import Tariff.

Name of articles.	Per	Tariff values.	Duty.
Liquors.			
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	....	Eight annas
Denatured spirit ..	....	Ad valorem ..	Seven and a half per cent.
Perfumed spirits ..	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	....	Rs. 36 or 15 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher.
Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—			
(a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Do.	....	Rs. 30 or 15 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher.
(b) If tested ..	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	....	Rs. 21-14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof or 15 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher.
All other sorts of spirit.	Do.	....	Do.

a Printed as Appendix VI at pages 272–275 infra.

Statement referred to in answer to clause (a) of the question—cont.

Name of articles.	Per	Tariff values.	Duty.
Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	....	Rs. 9.
All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Do.	....	Rs. 4-8.
Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of spirit."			

II

Statement referred to in answer to clause (b) of the question.

Kind of foreign liquor licence.	Rates of fixed licence fee.
1. *F.L.* 1. Wholesale licences for the sale of foreign liquor, locally made foreign liquor and coconut toddy arrack, not to be drunk on the premises.	An annual fee of Rs. 1,000 in Madras and Rs. 250 in other districts.
2. *F.L.* 2. Retail licences for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except 'Indian' beer and of locally made foreign liquor and coconut toddy arrack, not to be drunk, on the premises.	An annual fee of Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000 in the Nilgiris except Gudalur, Rs. 500 in the town of Madras and in Gudalur, Rs. 250 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Cochin, in Tenkasi and Ambasamudram taluks and Rs. 150 in the rest of the Presidency.
3. *F.L.* 4. Retail licence for the sale of beer brewed in India, not to be drunk on the premises.	An annual fee of Rs. 50.
4. *F.L.* 7. Hotel licences for the supply of residents in hotels and boarding houses.	An annual fee of Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 in Madras, of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 on the Nilgiris and of Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.
5. *F.L.* 8. Bar licence in Madras to a holder of a hotel licence.	A monthly fee of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50.

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Kind of foreign liquor licence.	Rates of fixed licence fee.
6. Special bar licences to others than holders of hotel licences.	Fees to be fixed by the Commissioner of Excise.
7. *F.L.* 9. Refreshment room licences for refreshment rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, railway companies and proprietors or managers of lines of dak carriages for the supply on the premises of travellers by such railways or dak lines.	The annual fee fixed by the Commissioner of Excise from time to time.
8. *F.L.* 10. Refreshment room licences for refreshment rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily combined with the supply of meals or eatables prepared and served in the European manner.	An annual fee of Rs. 500 in Madras and Rs. 75 in the rest of the Presidency.
9. *F.L.* 11. Occasional licences such as licences for the sale at refreshment stalls in connexion with race meetings and public entertainments—issued for periods not exceeding ten days at a time.	A fee not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion.
10. *F.L.* 12. Auctioneer's licences.	Annual fee, Rs. 5.
11. *F.L.* 13. Licence for the sale of pure rectified spirits.	Annual fee of Rs. 10.
12. *F.L.* 17. Licence for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Annual fee of Rs. 10.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1527 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1929, page 190 supra.]

Surgeon-General's report regarding research work in the Madras Medical College.

All the laboratories in the Medical College are provided to a greater or less extent with the necessary apparatus for carrying out research work. So far as equipment is concerned there are great opportunities for carrying out research but in some of the departments the staff require to be greatly strengthened before the research work of serious importance can be undertaken. In the Anatomy, Physiology departments, whole-time professors and staff have been provided. In the other departments except Chemistry the

professors and their staff are allowed to do private practice. The Professor of Chemistry is also Chemical Examiner. With regard to research in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Ophthalmology the Madras Medical College has always held a leading place among the Medical Colleges of India and there is no sign of any falling off in this respect. The annual reports of the General Hospital show what is being done in Medicine and Surgery. These reports are always read with great interest throughout India and are fully reviewed in the medical journals.

The research work of the Ophthalmic department is universally recognized as being the most important in the East.

The following are some of the lines of research which are being pursued: for an account of the results which have been obtained it is necessary to consult the various publications in the medical journals :—

Department.	Line of research.
1. Medicine ...	General clinical research.
2. Surgical ...	Prevalence of venereal disease in Madras.
	Aetiology of cancer in Madras.
	The aetiology of gastroduodenal ulceration.
3. Ophthalmic ...	The non-operative treatment of glaucoma.
	The causes of a rise in pressure in the globe during cataract operation.
	The filter passing virus of superficial punctate keratitis.
4. Pathology ...	Causation of 'ascites,' deficiency diarrhœas.
5. Bio-chemistry ...	(1) Investigation into the nature of diabetes in Southern India; cœnzyma of urease.
	(2) Analyses of blood of about 40 normal students (to get a standard for Southern India).
	(3) Renal efficiency tests and blood analyses in glaucoma in-patients sent by Lieut.-Col. Wright, I. M. S. (about 50 or so).
	(4) Quantitative analyses of pathological calculi.
6. Physiology ...	Statistics regarding height, weight, vital capacity and blood pressure of Indians.
7. Bacteriology ...	Various lines of research. (Two papers contributed during the recent Science Congress.)
8. Anatomy ...	Research work in embryology.
9. Hygiene ...	(1) Relative height, weight and eyes among schools and colleges.
	(2) Infant mortality.
10. Pharmacology ...	(1) Efficiency of the preparations of digitalis and strophanthus.
	(2) Efficiency of quinamine as an ecbolic.
	(3) Action of the organic compounds of antimony used in the treatment of kala-azar, on uterus and fecundity.
	(4) Action of musk on the cellular elements of blood.
11. Therapeutics ...	Action of musk on the blood.
12. Ear, nose and throat.	Investigation of rheinosporideum kinealyi.

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Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1528 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1929, page 191 supra.]

Copy of G.O. No. 1776, *P.H., dated 25th August* 1925, *from the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department.*

Read—the following papers :—

Letter from the President, District Board, Kistna, dated 26th July 1924, R. C. No. 1941.

Letter from the Director of Public Health, dated 9th October 1924, D. No. 350, P.H.

Letter from the Director of Public Health, dated 7th April 1924, D. No. 2174-1, P.H.

From the Commissioner of Excise, dated 14th May 1925, R. No. 1070-Abkari.

Order.—The Government consider that the Public Health staff should not carry on anti-drink propaganda.

To the Director of Public Health.
,, Revenue Department.
,, Commissioner of Excise.
,, Presidents of District Boards, Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore.

Copy of G.O. No. 924, *P.H., dated 11th May* 1927, *from the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.*

Order.—After careful consideration the Government are pleased to order, in modification of G.O. No. 1776, P.H., dated 25th August 1925, that there is no objection to officers of the Public Health Department drawing attention in their lectures to the effects of intoxicants on the human body and to the evil results on health of an excessive use of them.

To the Director of Public Health.
,, Revenue Department.
,, Commissioner of Excise.
,, Presidents of District Boards of Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1549 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1929, page 207 supra.]

Statement showing the total number and designation of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and above and the class or community of the individuals who are holding those posts in the Madras Port Trust.

Designation.	Number of posts.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.
Chairman	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office Manager	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Accountant	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Deputy Chief Accountant	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Traffic Auditor	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cashier	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Deputy Traffic Manager	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Traffic Managers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wharf Superintendents	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Section Masters	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Yard Superintendent	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Yard Foreman	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office Superintendent	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Goods Supervisor	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Deputy Port Conservator	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harbour Masters	5	5*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer, Port and Pilotage	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Head Clerk	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tug Master	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chief Engineer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical and Electrical Engineer ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Engineer	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Assistant Mechanical Engineer ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Engineer	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Assistant Electrical Engineer	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
General Foreman	1	..	1 (Ceylon Burghes)				..	..
Marine Surveyor	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Storekeeper	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accountant and Manager	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Head Clerk	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Head Draughtsman	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Technical Draughtsman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Engineer Dredger "Madras" ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering).	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Assistant General Foreman	1	1 (Domiciled)					..	..
Overseer	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Permanent-Way Inspector	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Workshop Foreman	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chargeman	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Loco driver	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	57	17	19	12	5	2	1	1

* Australian.

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Statement showing the total number of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and above but below Rs. 200 and of those carrying a salary of below Rs. 100 and the class or community of the individuals holding those posts in the Madras Port Trust.

Salary.	Total number.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Brahmans.	Non-brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadans.	Depressed classes.
Rs. 100 to 200	103	..	44	18	28	8	5	..
Below Rs. 100 ..	1,137	..	58	85	705	96	135	58 *

* Includes 51 scavengers, sweepers and drain coolies.

Statement showing the number of posts held (a) by Indians, (b) by Europeans and (c) by Anglo-Indians in the Engineering Department in the Madras Port Trust.

—	Indians.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.
Total number	575	6	66

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1562 asked by Mr. C. Obi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1929, page 215 supra.]

Statement showing the amounts allotted and spent under Minor Irrigation during 1925–26 to 1927–28 in Anantapur and other districts.

—	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Cuddapah.	Kurnool.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1925–26—				
Allotment	29,950	12,000	28,000	20,000
Expenditure	29,814	11,988	28,000	19,716
1926–27—				
Allotment	39,500	16,700	45,250	28,500
Expenditure	39,499	16,613	47,019	28,502
1927–28—				
Allotment	48,300	20,000	63,000	51,167
Expenditure	43,919	19,848	62,076	49,876
1928–29—				
Allotment as it stood on 30th September 1928	60,000	20,000	1,23,000	35,000
Expenditure up to 30th September 1928	21,595	9,935	77,270	18,411

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide III. Paper laid on the table of the House, page 265 supra.]

Statement placed on the table of the House with reference to Questions No. 960, dated 29th November 1928, and No. 1267, dated 1st February 1929.

The name of the range of which the forest area now transferred formed a part [clause (c).]	The area of such range [clause (d).]		Name of reserved forest transferred to panchayats.	Area in square miles.	Names of forest panchayats now in existence in Kurnool district.	The area of reserve forests under the control of each panchayat.	The grazing fee levied by each panchayat	The nature of the panchayat area, namely, whether it is mere grazing area, whether it contains underwood or tree-growth fit for timber.
	The area of the range before transfer of reserves to panchayats.	The present area of the range.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Unreserves.					
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.				ACS.		
....	....	..	....	..	Loddipalli *	1,445	4 annas per cow or bull, 6 annas per buffalo, and 2 annas per sheep.	There is underwood on about half the area. The other half is devoid of tree-growth. It is a mere grazing ground.
....	....	..	....	..	Bilakala Gudur * ..	418	8 annas per bull, cow, buffalo or sheep.	
			Kurnool West Forest division.					
Bairluti ..	131·67	86·68 †	Velgode (part) ..	11·06	Velgode	7,076	4 annas per cow, 6 annas per buffalo and 2 annas per sheep.	Contains underwood.
			Karumanchi Blocks 1 and 2.		Karumanchi	1,490	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Contains underwood and rocks.

			Kappatralla		Kappatralla	3,029	Do.	Do.
			Gundlakonda ..		Gundlakonda	4,476	Do.	Contains underwood.
			Pattikonda		Pattikonda	3,606·23	Do.	Contains underwood and rocks.
			Pendekallu		Pendekal	2,492	Do.	Contains underwood.
Dhone	138·82	146·64 ‡	Tuggali		Tuggali	1,902	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Contains underwood and rocks.
			Jonnagiri		Jonnagiri	824	Do.	Do.
			Yerragudi		Yerragudi	3,655	Do.	Do.
			Katarkonda		Katarkonda	2,681	Do.	Contains underwood.
			Yeddupenta		Yeddupenta	1,472	6 annas per cow, 9 annas per buffalo and 3 annas per sheep.	Do.
....	..	..	Kothaburuzu	77·02	Kothaburuzu	1,198	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Do.
....	..	..	Mettupalli		Mettupalli	1,808	4 annas per cow, 6 annas per buffalo and 2 annas per sheep.	There is underwood on part of the area. The rest is devoid of tree-growth.
....	..	..	Rangapuram blocks A and B.		Betemcherla	5,467	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Contains underwood and rocks.
....	..	..	Ramallakota East ..		Ramallakota	1,819	Do.	Do.
....	..	..	,, West ..		Veldurthi	2,800	Do.	Do.
....	..	..	Yemboyi		Yemboyi	3,244	Do.	Do.
....	..	..	Pyapalli Extensions		Pyapalli	4,531	Do.	Do.
....	..	..	Ramavaram		Ramavaram	2,267	4 annas per cow, 6 annas per buffalo and 2 annas per sheep.	Do.

* These are not reserves under the Forest Act.

† According to redistribution of Nallamalai ranges which took effect from 1st July 1928 the Velgode panchayat reserve falls within Gundlabrahmeswaram range limits. As the old Bairluti range was very heavy a portion of it (i.e.), 44·99 square miles, was transferred to the adjoining ranges. Hence the area shown in column (3) excludes not only the area handed over to panchayats but also the area transferred to Gundlabrahmeswaram and Shivapuram ranges.

‡ Excludes panchayat reserved forests. The old Owk range reserve forests have been merged in this range. Hence increase in area shown in column (3).

Statement placed on the table of the House with reference to Questions No. 960, dated 29th November 1928, and No. 1267, dated 1st February 1929—*cont.*

The name of the range of which the forest area now transferred formed a part [clause (c).]	The area of such range [clause (d).]		Name of reserved forest transferred to panchayats.	Area in square miles.	Names of forest panchayats now in existence in Kurnool district.	The area of reserve forests under the control of each panchayat.	The grazing fee levied by each panchayat.	The nature of the panchayat area, namely, whether it is mere grazing area, whether it contains underwood or tree-growth fit for timber.
	The area of the range before transfer of reserves to panchayats.	The present area of the range.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Kurnool South Forest division.					
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.				ACS.		
Sirvel	196·76	194·98	Yadavada Reserve Forest.	1·78	Yadavada	1,142	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 2 annas per sheep.	There is underwood on about half the area. The other half is devoid of tree-growth. It is a mere grazing ground.
Giddalore	205·59	188·85	Giddalore Block I and Giddalore Block II.	16·74	Reddicherla	10,716	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Contains underwood.
			Kurnool East Forest division.					
Yerragondapalem.	239·59	186·45	Yerragondapalem ..	14·15	Yerrragondapalem ..	9,054	6 annas per cow, 9 annas per buffalo and 3 annas per sheep.	Contains underwood.
....	..	..	Ganapavaram ..	18·72	Ganapavaram ..	11,981	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Do.

....	..	..	E. N. Block X ..	8·51	Millampalli	5,446	4 annas per cow, 6 annas per buffalo and 2 annas per sheep.	Do.
....	..	..	E. N. Block XI ..	6·96	Yendrapalli	4,454	Do.	Do.
....	..	..	E. N. Block XII (part).	4·80	Rachakonda	3,072	Do.	Do.
			Total ..	53·14				
Markapur ..	143·12	130·12	E. N. Block V ..	13·00	Pedda Aravid	8,320	Do.	Contains underwood and rocks.
Dornal	169·87	155·57	E. N. Block VI-A-1 and VI-B.	6·13	Eguvacherlopalli ..	3,923	Do.	Contains underwood and bamboos.
....	..	..	E. N. Block VI-A-2.	2·89	Edavali	1,850	Do.	Do.
....	..	..	E. N. Block VII ..	5·28	Dornal	3,379	Do.	Contains underwood.
			Total ..	14·30				
Ganjivaripalli ..	256·56	253·15	E. N. Block VIII ..	3·41	Kolukula	2,182	Do.	Do.


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